VISIT…

A Television Course

Let's Learn Japanese

Basic I ● Vol. 2

Learner's Textbook

ヤンさんと日本の人々

Kenkyusha

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INTRODUCTION

Let's Learn Japanese is a television course for those who wish to learn the fundamentals of the Japanese language. Each lesson is thirty minutes long and is based on the material from the series *Yan and the Japanese People.* The use of video materials featuring the experiences of a young foreign man who has just arrived in Tokyo, makes the task of language learning more enjoyable and ensures also that viewers will pick up a great deal of information about contemporary Japanese life.

Let's Learn Japanese (Basic I) consists of twenty-six lessons, one of which will be telecast each time. In addition to the skits about Yan, the lessons include shorter "mini-skits" which show how the expressions being studied are used in a variety of situations, helping to make their meaning clearer.

About This Textbook

This textbook has been compiled to complement the television lessons; studying it before and after watching the program should help viewers master the material more efficiently. There are three volumes:

Volume 1	Lessons 1–8
Volume 2	Lessons 9–16
Volume 3	Lessons 17–26

The Structure and Content of Each Volume of the Textbook

(1) First, a synopsis and a complete transcription of the skits are provided. Since it takes two lessons to cover one skit, Vol. 1, for example, contains the summaries and transcripts of the first four skits.

The synopses will be useful for those who want to make certain they have grasped the general outline of the skit, but the transcriptions should be considered as useful reference material. For those who wish to see in what context a certain expression appeared, or who wish to pursue the key points in greater detail than is allowed by the thirty-minute television format.

(2) The structure of each lesson is explained on the next page.

(3) In the appendix at the back of the text are lists giving the names of the days of the week, the names of the months, dates, methods of counting, and other useful information.

(4) Finally, there is an alphabetized index containing all the vocabulary items found in the "Words and Phrases to Memorize" section of each lesson.

The Arrangement of Individual Lessons

Today's Expressions

Here you will find the most important of the expressions to be learned in the lesson. Take a look at this section before watching the television program and find out what you are supposed to learn that day. The program and the exercises are built around these expressions.

Today's Lesson

There are three parts to this section:

(1) **Skits:** Here you will find transcriptions of some parts of the skit about Yan, or of mini-skits, together with an English version. These skits all contain one or more of the expressions from "Today's Expressions."

(2) **Words & Phrases:** After the transcription of each skit, you will find a vocabulary list explaining the words and phrases that appeared in it.

(3) **Notes:** Here you will find explanations about how to use some of the expressions in the skit. Most of the explanations deal with the expressions found in "Today's Expressions."

Exercises

The purpose of the exercises is to determine how well you have grasped the material of each lesson. (The answers are given at the end of each lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

In the first three lessons, this section offers a brief introduction to Japanese sounds and writing. From Lesson 4 on, *hiragana* letters and their pronunciation are taken up a few at a time.

Culture & Life

This section contains explanations about some areas of Japanese life and culture that may be puzzling, especially to people who have never been to Japan.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

Here you will find a list of the most important vocabulary items in the lesson. Most of them appear frequently in later lessons, so be sure to learn them well.

Answers & Comments

In this section you will find the answers to the exercises, as well as comments about important or unusually difficult points.

Those who participated in the preparation of the video series *Yan and the Japanese People*, the television course, and this textbook are as follows:

Let's Learn Japanese: A Television Course (Basic I)

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION iii
CHARACTERS viii

EPISODE FIVE 1
Lesson 9 5
Lesson 10 14
EPISODE SIX 24
Lesson 11 28
Lesson 12 38
EPISODE SEVEN 49
Lesson 13 53
Lesson 14 61
EPISODE EIGHT 69
Lesson 15 73
Lesson 16 83

APPENDIX 92
INDEX to *Words & Phrases to Memorize* 97

CHARACTERS

Yan

A cheerful young man who experiences and learns many new things during his life in Japan

The Katos

Mr. Katô

Mrs. Katô

Tarô
(the son)

Midori
(the daughter)

A family which helps Yan with his new life in Japan

The Suzukis

Mr. Suzuki

Mrs. Suzuki

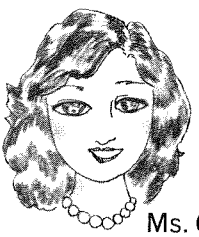
Yan's landlord and landlady

The Institute of Modern Architecture

Mr. Kobayashi

Mr. Hara

Mr. Takahashi



Ms. Okada

Yan's new fellow workers at the Institute

EPISODE FIVE — A DAY WITH THE KATÔ FAMILY *(For Lessons 9 & 10)*

▶ Synopsis

Morning at the Katôs'. A voiceover narration introduces their daily routine. They have breakfast at 7:00. Mr. Katô commutes by train, Midori by bicycle, and Tarô by bus. Mrs. Katô does the laundry and cleaning: the camera speeds up to give us an idea of her hectic morning. After a midday break for a TV soap opera, she goes to the local market for grocery shopping. Midori comes home around 4:00 and helps with dinner preparations. Yan comes to visit. Mr. Katô comes home around 8:00. Yan stays until after 10:00. The Katôs go to bed around 11:00.

▶ Transcription

DAI GO WA:
MAIASA ROKU-JI NI OKIMASU.

EPISODE FIVE:
MRS. KATÔ GETS UP EVERY MORNING AT 6:00.

[1] Katô-ke no mae

Narêtâ Koko wa, Katô-san no uchi desu.

SCENE 1 ***In front of the Katôs' home***

Narrator *This is the Katos' house.*

[2] Daidokoro

Narêtâ Katô-san no okusan wa, maiasa roku-ji ni okimasu.

SCENE 2 ***The kitchen***

Narrator *Mrs. Katô gets up every morning at 6:00.*

[3] Midori no heya

(Midori reaches out from her bed to turn off the alarm clock and burrows under the covers again.)

SCENE 3 ***Midori's room***

(Midori reaches out from her bed to turn off the alarm clock and burrows under the covers again.)

[4] Katô-ke no mae

Narêtâ Katô-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu. Katô-san wa, asa shinbun o yomimasu.

(Mr. Katô goes out to get the newspaper and bring in the milk. He greets a young couple jogging by.)

Katô A, ohayô gozaimasu.

Wakai onna Ohayô gozaimasu.

Wakai otoko Ohayô gozaimasu.

SCENE 4 ***Back in front of the Katôs' home***

Narrator *Mr. Katô gets up every morning at 6:30. He reads the newspaper in the morning.*

(Mr. Katô goes out to get the newspaper and bring in the milk. He greets a young couple jogging by.)

Mr. Katô *Ah, good morning.*

Young woman *Good morning.*

Young man *Good morning.*

5 Daining rûmu

Terebi no môningu shô Sate, soredewa, zenkoku no asa no hyôjô o rirê de mite itadakitai to omoimasu. Mazu wa, Aomori. Nobu-san de gozaimasu. Nobu-san, 'Ohayô gozaimasu. Saki hodo made tsuyoi ame ga futte...'

Midori Ohayô. Otôsan, ima, nan-ji?

Katô Ima, shichi-ji da yo.

Midori Ê! Okureru.
Hayaku hayaku. Chotto.

Narêtâ Katô-san no uchi dewa, itsumo shichi-ji goro asa-gohan o tabemasu.

Katô fujin Ki o tsukete motte itte.
Hai.

(She hands Midori her breakfast tray.)

Midori Itadakimasu.

Narêtâ Midori-san wa, maiasa gyûnyû o nomimasu. Katô-san wa, gyûnyû wa nomimasen. Kôcha o nomimasu.

Katô Midori, Tarô wa?

6 Tarô no heya

(Tarô is still asleep.)

7 Katô-ke no mae

Midori Itte mairimasu.

Narêtâ Midori-san wa, jitensha de gakkô e ikimasu.

8 Dainingu rûmu

Tarô A! Ûn. Ohayô gozaimasu.

Katô Ohayô.

Katô fujin Tarô, shichi-ji han desu yo.
Otôsan, isoide kudasai.

Katô A.

Fujin Nani yo Tarô, kono atama.

9 Eki

Narêtâ Katô-san wa itsumo hachi-ji jûgo-fun mae ni dekakemasu. Katô-san wa, maiasa densha de kaisha e ikimasu.

SCENE 5 The dining room

Voice of TV announcer *Now we'd like to show you various morning scenes around the country. First, Aomori. Here's Nobu-san. Nobu-san, (Voice of relay announcer) 'Good morning. It was raining hard until a short time ago...'*

Midori *Good morning. Father, what time is it?*

Mr. Katô *It's 7:00.*

Midori *Eh? I'll be late!*
[To her mother] Hurry, hurry!

Narrator *The Katôs always eat breakfast around 7:00.*

Mrs. Katô *Be careful carrying that.*
There you go.

(She hands Midori her breakfast tray.)

Midori *Itadakimasu.*

Narrator *Midori drinks milk every morning. Mr. Katô doesn't drink milk. He drinks tea.*

Mr. Katô *Midori, where's Tarô?*

SCENE 6 Tarô's room

(Tarô is still asleep.)

SCENE 7 In front of the Katôs' home

Midori *Bye. I'm off!*

Narrator *Midori rides a bike to school.*

SCENE 8 Back to the dining room

Tarô *Ahhh. Good morning.*

Mr. Katô *Good morning.*

Mrs. Katô *Tarô, it's 7:30.*
Dad, please hurry.

Mr. Katô *Mm.*

Mrs. Katô *Tarô, what a mess your hair is!*

SCENE 9 A train station

Narrator *Mr. Katô leaves for work each morning at 7:45. He commutes by train.*

10 Basu-tei

Narêtâ Tarô-san wa, itsumo hachi-ji han goro dekakemasu.
Tarô-san wa, basu de daigakue ikimasu.

11 Katô-ke

Narêtâ Katô-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu. Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu. Heya no sôji mo shimasu. Sentaku mo shimasu.
Tokidoki terebi o mimasu.

Terebi no mero dorama [Onna] 'Shinpai shita n desu yo. Odenwa mo kudasaranaide, yûbe dô nasatta n desu ka? Okâsama mo, kôtsû-jiko ni demo atta n ja nai ka tte, sô osshatte ta kurai na n desu yo.'
[Otoko] 'Iya, suman.'

12 Shôten-gai

Narêtâ Gogo, Katô-san no okusan wa kaimono o shimasu.

Kudamonoya ten'in Hai, irasshai. Hai, dôzo.

Katô fujin Suimasen.
Kono momo onegai shimasu.

Kudamonoya ten'in Hai, wakarimashita.

SCENE 10 *A bus stop*

Narrator *Tarô always leaves about 8:30.*

He commutes to the university by bus.

SCENE 11 *The Katôs' home*

Narrator *Mrs. Katô works at home every day. She does the cooking, the cleaning, and the laundry.*

Occasionally, she watches TV.

Voices of characters in TV soap opera

[Woman] I was so worried. You didn't call. What happened to you last night? Your mother was afraid you'd been in a traffic accident.

[Man] Sorry.

SCENE 12 *Shopping area*

Narrator *In the afternoon, Mrs. Katô goes shopping.*

Fruit vendor *Step right up! Step right up!*

Mrs. Katô *Excuse me.*
I'll take these peaches.

Fruit vendor *Yes, ma'am.*

13 Katô-ke no mae

Narêtâ Midori-san no gakkô wa, itsumo yo-ji ni owarimasu.

(Midori comes home from school just as Mrs. Katô is coming home from shopping.

Midori Ara, okâsan.

Katô-fujin Mâ, Midori.

Midori Tadaima.

Fujin Okaeri.

SCENE 13 *In front of the Katôs' home*

Narrator *Midori gets out of school around 4:00.*

(Midori comes home from school just as Mrs. Katô is coming home from shopping.)

Midori *Oh, Mother!*

Mrs. Katô *Well, Midori!*

Midori *I'm back.*

Mrs. Katô *Welcome home.*

[14] Dainingu rûmu

Narêtâ Midori-san wa, tokidoki daidokoro no shigoto o tetsudaimasu.
Tarô Tadaimâ.
Fujin, Midori Okaen nasai.
Tarô Tadaima.
Narêtâ Tarô-san wa, itsumo yûgata kaette kimasu.
Tarô O, tenpura ka.

[15] Katô-ke no mae

Narêtâ Yan-san wa, tokidoki Katô-san no uchi e kimasu.

[16] Ima

(Everyone is watching TV. Mr. Katô comes home.)
Katô fujin A, okaen nasai.
Katô Tadaima.
Narêtâ Katô-san wa, itsumo hachi-ji goro kaette kimasu.
Ichidô Okaeri nasai.
Katô Yâ, irasshai.
Yan Ojama shite masu.
Katô Dôzo goyukkuri.
(Mr. Katô and Yan play shôgi, a Japanese form of chess.)
Yan A, ima nan-ji desu ka?
Midori Etto, ima wa jû-ji nijuppun.
Yan E, jû-ji nijuppun.

[17] Genkan

Yan Kyô wa dômo arigatô gozaimashita.
Katô Jâ, ki o tsukete.
Yan Dômo. Soreja.
Tarô Oyasumi nasai.
Midori Mata kite ne.
Yan Oyasumi nasai.
Midori Bai bai.
Ichidô Oyasumi nasai.
Narêtâ Katô-san no kazoku wa, itsumo jûichi-ji goro nemasu.

SCENE 14 *The dining room*

Narrator *Midori sometimes helps her mother in the kitchen.*
Tarô *I'm home!*
Mrs. Katô and Midori *Welcome home.*
Tarô *I'm home.*
Narrator *Tarô comes home late in the afternoon.*
Tarô *Oh, tempura?*

SCENE 15 *In front of the Katôs' home*

Narrator *Yan occasionally comes to visit the Katôs.*

SCENE 16 *The Katôs' living room*

(Everyone is watching TV. Mr. Katô comes home.)
Mrs. Katô *Welcome home!*
Mr. Katô *I'm home!*
Narrator *Mr. Katô usually gets home around 8:00.*
All *Welcome home.*
Mr. Katô *Glad you could come.*
Yan *I'm afraid I'm intruding.*
Mr. Katô *Not at all. Make yourself at home.*
(Mr. Katô and Yan play shôgi, a Japanese form of chess.)
Yan *Oh, what time is it?*
Midori *Let's see, it's 10:20.*
Yan *Eh? 10:20?*

SCENE 17 *The foyer of the Katôs' home*

Yan *Thank you so much for this evening.*
Mr. Katô *Well, then, be careful.*
Yan *I will. Good night.*
Tarô *Good night.*
Midori *Come and see us again.*
Yan *Good night.*
Midori *Bye.*
All *Good night.*
Narrator *The Katôs usually go to bed at 11:00.*

End of Episode Five

Lesson 9

Today's Expressions

1. { *A: What time is it (now)?*
   B: It's two-thirty.
2. *Mr. Katô gets up at 6:30 every morning.*

Today's Lesson

▶ MINI-SKIT

Kaihô Anô, ima nan-ji desu ka?
Mine Ni-ji han desu.
Kaihô Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

Kaihô *What time is it?*
Mine *It's two-thirty.*
Kaihô *Thank you very much.*

WORDS & PHRASES

ima *(now)* / nan-ji *(what time)* / ni-ji han *(two-thirty)* / Dômo arigatô gozaimashita. *(Thank you very much.)*

NOTES

① Ima nan-ji desu ka?

This is how to ask what time it is.

② Ni-ji han

The suffix **-ji** *indicates the hour.*

Below is a list of various times in Japanese:

1:00	ichi-ji	7:00	shichi-ji*	1:30	ichi-ji han
2:00	ni-ji	8:00	hachi-ji	2:30	ni-ji han
3:00	san-ji	9:00	ku-ji*	3:30	san-ji han
4:00	yo-ji*	10:00	jû-ji	4:30	yo-ji han
5:00	go-ji	11:00	jûichi-ji	7:30	shichi-ji han
6:00	roku-ji	12:00	jûni-ji	9:30	ku-ji han

Counting is explained in Lesson 5, Note ④.

**These numbers (4, 7, and 9) have variant forms, so pay special attention to the form that is used in telling time.*

Here are some examples of other times:

6:05	roku-ji go-fun
6:10	roku-ji juppun*
6:15	roku-ji jûgo-fun
6:20	roku-ji nijuppun*
6:30	roku-ji han
6:45	roku-ji yonjûgo-fun / shichi-ji jûgo-fun mae *(15 min. before 7)*
6:50	roku-ji gojuppun* / shichi-ji juppun* mae *(10 min. before 7)*

To talk about minutes, the Japanese use the suffix **-fun**. *Be careful of the examples which are marked with an asterisk, however, because in them the pronunciation of* **-fun** *is slightly different.*

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

Narêtâ	Koko wa Katô-san no uchi desu.	***Narrator***	*This is the Katos' house.*
	Katô-san no okusan wa maiasa roku-ji ni okimasu.		*Mrs. Katô gets up every morning at 6:00.*
	Katô-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu.		*Mr. Katô gets up every morning at 6:30.*
	Katô-san wa asa shinbun o yomimasu.		*He reads the newspaper in the morning.*

WORDS & PHRASES

uchi *(house)* / Katô-san no okusan *(Mr. Katô's wife / Mrs. Katô)* / maiasa *(every morning)* / okimasu ← okiru *(to get up)* / asa *(morning)* / shinbun *(newspaper)* / yomimasu ← yomu *(to read)*

NOTES

③ Katô san wa [maiasa] roku-ji han ni [oki]masu.

In one use of the verb ending **-masu**, *it appears with words such as* **maiasa** *(every morning),* **mainichi** *(every day), and* **itsumo** *(always) to show what a person does habitually.*

Watashi wa maiasa jogingu o [shi]masu.
(I jog every morning.)

Watashi wa mainichi Nihon-go o [benkyôshi]masu.
(I study Japanese every day.)

Tarô-san wa tokidoki tenisu o [shi]masu.
(Tarô plays tennis once in a while.)

Katô-san wa tokidoki tabako o [sui]masu.
(Mr. Katô sometimes smokes.)

④ roku-ji han ni

A time followed by **ni** *is used to tell at what time something is done or happens. If the time is only approximate,* **goro** *is used instead of* **ni**. *Here are two examples:*

6-ji goro *(about 6:00)*

6-ji han goro *(about 6:30)*

Katô-san wa, itsumo 8-ji 15 fun mae ni dekakemasu.
(Mr. Katô usually leaves for work at 7:45.)

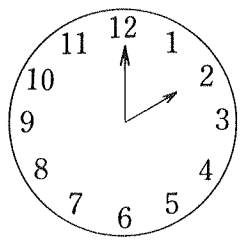
Tarô-san wa, itsumo 8-ji han goro dekakemasu.
(Tarô usually leaves for school about 8:30.)

Yan-san wa itsumo 7-ji han goro asa-gohan o tabemasu. 11-ji han goro hiru-gohan o tabemasu. Ban-gohan wa 8-ji goro tabemasu. 11-ji goro nemasu.
(Yan always eats breakfast about 7:30. He eats lunch about 11:30. He eats supper about 8:00. He goes to bed about 11:00.)

Exercises

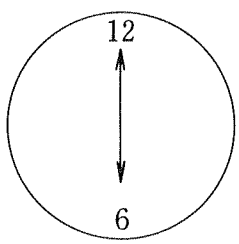
I. Look at the clocks below and see if you can tell what time it is.

Example:



Ni-ji desu.

1.



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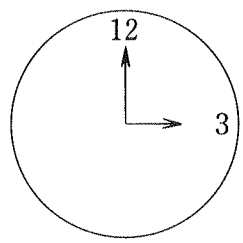

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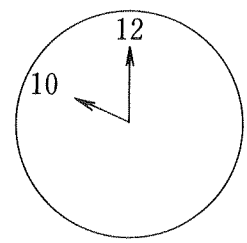
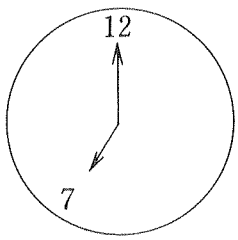
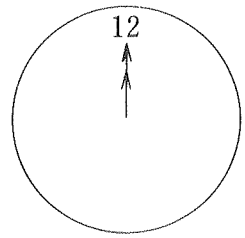
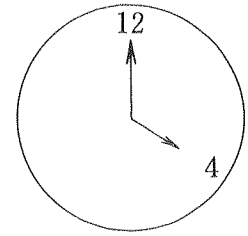
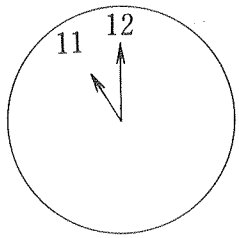
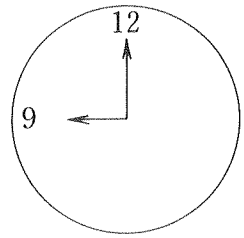


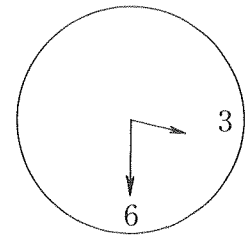
4. 

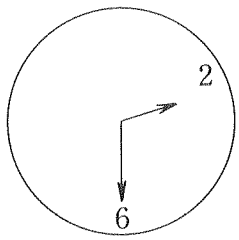
5. 

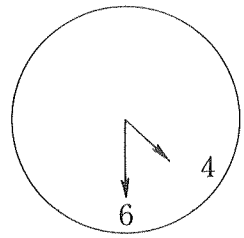
6. 

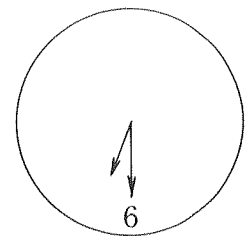
7. 

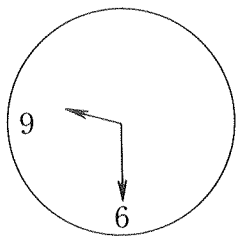
8. 

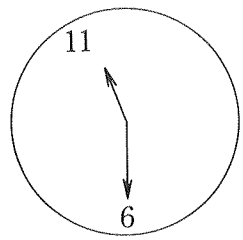
9. 

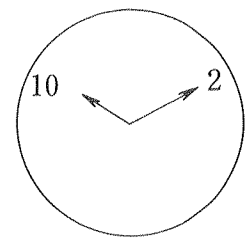
10. 

11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

15. 

II. Let's see if you can answer the following questions in Japanese:

1. Nan-ji ni okimasu ka? *(7:00)*
   (What time do you usually get up?)
2. Nan-ji ni asa-gohan o tabemasu ka? *(about 7:30)*
   (What time do you usually have breakfast?)
3. Nan-ji goro dekakemasu ka? *(about 8:00)*
   (About what time do you leave the house?)

4. Nan-ji ni ban-gohan o tabemasu ka? *(about 6:30)*
   (What time do you usually have supper?)
5. Nan-ji goro nemasu ka? *(about 11:00)*
   (About what time do you go to bed?)

   (Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

Here is how to write the sounds "na," "ni," "nu," "ne," *and* "no" *in* hiragana.

	な	に	ぬ	ね	の
	na	ni	nu	ne	no

な

なな *(seven)*　　なか *(in ~)*　　あなた *(you)*

に

なに *(what)*　　にmoつ *(baggage)*

ぬ

いぬ *(dog)*

ね

ねこ *(cat)*

の

このかさ *(this umbrella)*　　そのいす *(that chair)*　　あのつくえ *(that desk over there)*

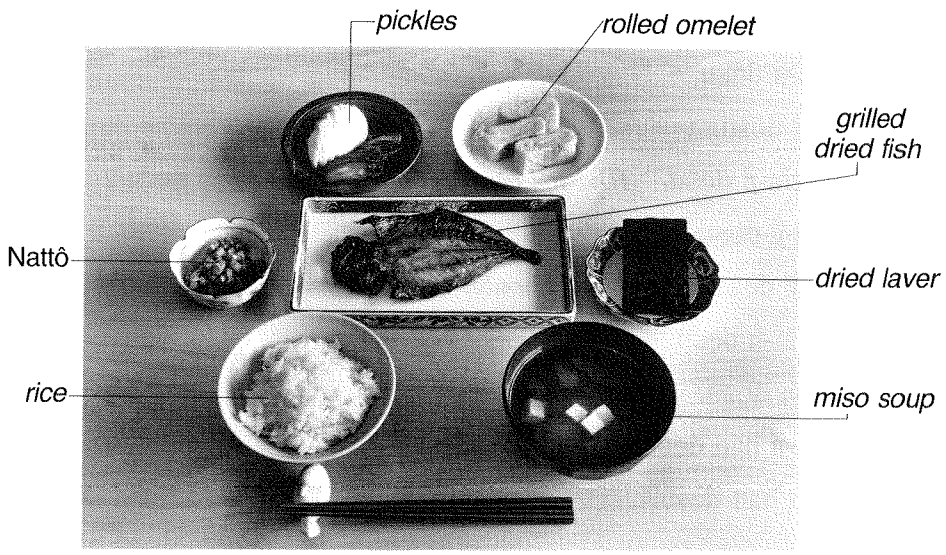
Culture & Life

1. Milk and Newspaper Delivery

At the beginning of today's skit, Mr. Katô went out to the front gate to pick up the milk and the morning paper. Since more and more people are now buying milk at supermarkets, the number who have it delivered is decreasing. But most people do have morning and evening editions of their newspaper delivered. The work is usually done by student part-timers, and in the morning it takes from about 4:00 to 6:30. As in other countries, most people are so rushed in the morning that they glance at the paper over breakfast or read it while commuting.

2. Japanese Breakfasts

*A traditional Japanese breakfast includes rice, miso soup, and pickles with such items as fermented soybeans (***nattô***), a simple omelet, or a dried fish which has been freshly grilled, and dried laver. City people like the Katôs, however, tend to prefer a Western-style breakfast such as ham and eggs with toast, coffee or tea, milk, or perhaps a glass of fruit juice. On the whole, the number of people who eat Western-style breakfasts may be about the same as the number who eat traditional breakfasts.*



Words & Phrases to Memorize

nan-ji *(what time)*

-ji *(o'clock)*

-ji han *(half past (an hour))*

-fun mae *(minutes before (the hour))*

[ ]-ji ni *(at [ ] o'clock)*

[ ]-ji goro *(about [ ] o'clock)*

ima *(now)*

asa *(morning)*

maiasa *(every morning)*

mainichi *(every day)*

itsumo (always / usually)

tokidoki *(sometimes)*

asa-gohan *(breakfast)*

hiru-gohan *(lunch)*

ban-gohan *(supper)*

uchi *(home)*

okusan *(housewife)*

okimasu ← okiru *(to get up)*

benkyôshimasu (benkyôsuru) *(to study)*

(tenisu o) shimasu ← suru *(to play (tennis))*

tabako o suimasu ← suu *(to smoke)*

dekakemasu ← dekakeru *(to leave / to set out)*

tabemasu ← taberu *(to eat)*

nemasu ← neru *(to go to bed)*

Answers & Comments

I.

1. Roku-ji desu.
2. San-ji desu.
3. Jû-ji desu.
4. Shichi-ji desu. *(Did you remember to change* nana *into* shichi*?)*
5. Jûni-ji desu.
6. Yo-ji desu. *(Did you remember that* yo *is a variation of* yon*?)*
7. Jûichi-ji desu.
8. Ky-ji desu. *(Again, the variation for* kyu *is* ku.*)*
9. San-ji han desu.
10. Ni-ji han desu.

11. Yo-ji han desu.
12. Roku-ji han desu.
13. Ku-ji han desu.
14. Jûichi-ji han desu.
15. Jû-ji juppun desu.

II. 1. Shichi-ji ni okimasu.
2. Shichi-ji han goro tabemasu.
(Did you remember to omit ni *when using* goro*?)*
3. Hachi-ji goro dekakemasu.
4. Roku-ji han goro tabemasu.
5. Jûichi-ji goro nemasu.

Lesson 10

Today's Expressions

1. *Mr. Katô does not drink milk. He drinks tea.*
2. *Mrs. Katô works at home every day. She works in the kitchen and she cleans the rooms. She also does the washing.*
3. *I'm going to fold the paper into a crane.*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

Narêtâ Midori-san wa, maiasa gyûnyû o nomimasu.
Katô-san wa, gyûnyû wa nomimasen.
Kôcha o nomimasu.

Narrator *Midori drinks milk every morning.*
Mr. Katô doesn't drink milk.
He drinks tea.

WORDS & PHRASES

maiasa *(every morning)* / gyûnyû *(milk)* / nomimasu ← nomu *(to drink)* / kôcha *(tea)*

NOTES

① Gyûnyû wa nomi masen. *(I don't drink **milk**.)*

Do you remember studying this use of **wa** *before? (See Lesson 3, Note ③.) The sentence above is translated "I don't drink milk" but there is an added nuance of "I drink other things, but not milk." Here is another example of* **wa** *used in the same way:*

Wain wa nomimasu. *(I drink wine.)*

The implied meaning of this sentence is "In general I don't drink alcohol, but I do drink wine."

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

Narêtâ	Katô-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu.	***Narrator***	*Mrs. Katô works at home every day.*
	Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu.		*She does the cooking,*
	Heya no sôji mo shimasu.		*the cleaning,*
	Sentaku mo shimasu.		*and the laundry.*

WORDS & PHRASES

okusan *(wife)* / mainichi *(every day)* / uchi *(house/home)* / hatarakimasu ← hataraku *(to work)* / daidokoro *(kitchen)* / shigoto *(work)* / heya *(room)* / sôji *(cleaning)* / sentaku *(laundry)*

NOTES

② Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu.

(She works in the kitchen [as well as doing something else].)

As you see, **shimasu** *(to do) is used with the grammatical particle* **o** *in phrases like* **shigoto o shimasu** *(to do work),* **sôji o shimasu** *(to do housecleaning), and* **sentaku o shimasu** *(to do laundry). But when the speaker wants to say "also does," he will use* **mo** *instead of* **o**.

③ [A] mo shimasu.

As you can tell from the example about the kinds of work which Mrs. Katô does, the addition of **mo** *shows that what is done is not limited to just* [A]. *The implication is that she does various things. Look at this example:*

Jazu mo kikimasu. Kurashikku mo kikimasu.
([I listen to all kinds of music.] I listen to jazz. And I listen to classical music as well.)

④ [Uchi] de hatarakimasu.

When you want to show the place where something is done, use the formula **place** + **de**. *The formula for telling where something is is a little different. It's* **place** + **ni**, *so be careful not to get the two mixed up. Look at these simple examples:*

Tokyo de hatarakimasu. *(I work in Tokyo.)*

Tokyo ni imasu. *(I'm in Tokyo.)*

▶ MINI-SKIT

(Origami lesson)

Mine Dewa, hajimemasu.
Kyô wa sukina mono o otte kudasai.
Kaihô & Sugihara Hâi.
Mine Kaihô-san wa nani o orimasu ka?
Kaihô Watashi wa tsuru o orimasu.
Mine Sugihara-san wa?
Sugihara Watashi wa fûsen o orimasu.
Mine Dewa, dôzo hajimete kudasai.

(Origami lesson)

Mine *Well then, I'm going to begin the lesson. Today please make whatever you like.*
Kaihô & Sugihara *Yes, sir.*
Mine *Kaihô-san, what are you going to make?*
Kaihô *I'm going to make a crane.*
Mine *And how about you, Sugihara-san?*
Sugihara *I'm going to make a balloon.*
Mine *Well then, go ahead and start.*

WORDS & PHRASES

hajimemasu ← hajimeru *(to begin)* / kyô *(today)* / sukina mono *(something one likes)* / otte kudasai ← oru *(to fold)* / orimasu ← oru *(to fold)* / tsuru *(crane)* / fûsen *(balloon)* / hajimete kudasai ← hajimeru *(to begin)*

NOTES

⑤ Watashi wa tsuru o ori masu.
(I'm going to make a crane. / I'm going to fold the paper into a crane.)

The verb ending **-masu** *is used here to tell about some action that one intends to perform at some point in time after the present. Thus when Mine-san said* **"Dewa hajimemasu."** *at the beginning, he meant "I'm going to begin the lesson." Here are some more examples:*

Watashi wa kyô Nihon no eiga o mimasu.
(I'm going to see a Japanese film today.)

Watashi wa ashita yama e ikimasu.
(I'm going to the mountains tomorrow.)

The ending **-masu** *can also be used to ask about or state one's wishes. Below are two examples, one from the main skit, and one which you haven't seen before:*

Katô: A! Kireina momiji no firumu ga arimasuyo.
(Say! I have a film of some beautiful autumn leaves.)

Mimasu ka?
(Would you like to see it?)

Yan: Ê. Misetekudasai.
(Yes! Please let me see it.)

A: Kôhî, mô ippai ikaga desu ka?
(How about another cup of coffee?)

B: Hai, itadakimasu.
(Oh yes, I would like another cup.)

Exercises

I. Read the following questions and give answers about yourself.

Example: Q: Tabako o suimasu ka? *(Do you smoke?)*

If you smoke, the answer will be

A_1: Hai, suimasu.

If you don't, then the answer will be

A_2: Iie, suimasen.

1. Osake o nomimasu ka?
   (alcohol)
2. Terebi o mimasu ka?
3. Gohan o tabemasu ka?
   (rice)
4. Gyûnyû o nomimasu ka?
5. Jazu o kikimasu ka?
   (jazz)
6. Nihon no eiga o mimasu ka?
   (Japanese films)
7. Daidokoro no shigoto o shimasu ka?
   (kitchen work)
8. Sentaku o shimasu ka?
   (laundry)
9. Jogingu o shimasu ka?
   (jog)
10. Rajio o kikimasu ka?

II. Now, try to answer the questions in I, but this time give only negative answers following the form shown in the example.

Example: Q: Tabako o suimasu ka? *(Do you smoke?)*

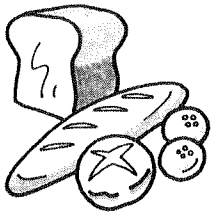
A: Tabako wa suimasen. *(I don't smoke cigarettes.)*

III. Now, using the suggested answers shown in the pictures, reply to the following questions.

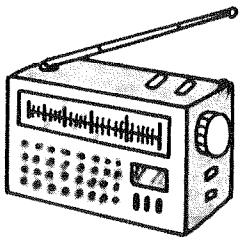
Example: Q: Nani o nomimasu ka?

A: Kôhî o nomimasu.

1. Nani o tabemasu ka?



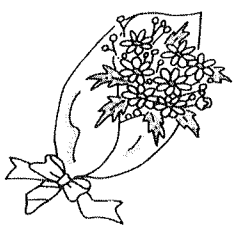
2. Nani o kikimasu ka?



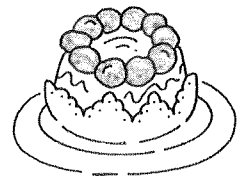
3. Nani o shimasu ka?

4. Nani o nomimasu ka?

5. Nani o kaimasu ka?



6. Nani o tabemasu ka?



(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

は ひ ふ へ ほ
ha hi fu he ho

Here you see how the next five Japanese sounds are written in **hiragana**. *Pay special attention to ふ. It is written "fu" in Roman letters, but the sound of the initial consonant is not that of an English "f".*

To produce this sound bring your upper and lower lips close together, leaving only a narrow, level opening between them, and let your breath pass out through this opening. Be careful not to tense your lips, or round them, or stick them out. Be particularly careful not to let your upper teeth touch your lower lip.

は はい *(yes)* はこ *(box)* はな *(flower)*

ひ ひdari *(left)*

ふ

へ へya *(room)*

ほ ほn *(book)* にほn *(Japan)*

Culture & Life

1. Commuting

Commuting time for those living in Tokyo averages one to one and a half hours. Whether one owns a home or rents, high housing costs force most people to live in a distant suburb. There are quite a few who spend two hours getting to work. The morning rush is so bad that commuters, once they succeed in getting themselves packed into a train, can hardly move at all and have a hard time forcing their way off when the train finally reaches their station.

2. Full-time Housewives

The number of Japanese women who have no outside employment at all is decreasing. A common pattern is for a young woman to get a job after finishing school, to quit when she marries or has her first child, and then, when the family is faced with repaying a housing loan and the high cost of educating the children, to take up work that can be done at home or to find a part-time job.

3. Company Employees' Dinner

Mr. Katô seems to get home around 8:00 most evenings, but the practice of working overtime is so common that company employees often can't eat supper with their families. They may send out for some noodles and eat at their desk, or they may grab a simple supper at a restaurant near the office. Others may wait until they get home and eat a warmed-over meal all alone. Sometimes the men who have been at the office until late go out to eat and drink together after finishing up. In the Tokyo area, trains carrying commuters home are crowded until fairly late at night.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

gyûnyû *(milk)*

kôcha *((black) tea)*

(shigoto o) shimasu ←suru *(to do)*

(sôji o) shimasu ←suru *(to do housecleaning)*

(sentaku o) shimasu ←suru *(to do laundry)*

kyô *(today)*

ashita *(tomorrow)*

eiga *(movie)*

yama *(mountain)*

pan *(bread)*

bîru *(beer)*

~mo shimasu ←suru *(to also do ~)*

~de hatarakimasu *(to work at ~/ to work in ~)*

~e ikimasu *(to go to ~)*

nomimasu ←nomu *(to drink)*

hatarakimasu ←hataraku *(to work)*

hajimemasu ←hajimeru *(to begin / to start)*

kikimasu ←kiku *(to listen)*

mimasu ←miru *(to see)*

Itadakimasu. *(Literally, "I will partake (of food, drinks, etc.).")*

Answers & Comments

I.

1. A_1: Hai, nomimasu.
   A_2: Iie, nomimasen.
2. A_1: Hai, mimasu.
   A_2: Iie, mimasen.
3. A_1: Hai, tabemasu.
   A_2: Iie, tabemasen.
4. A_1: Hai, nomimasu.
   A_2: Iie, nomimasen.
5. A_1: Hai, kikimasu.
   A_2: Iie, kikimasen.
6. A_1: Hai, mimasu.
   A_2: Iie, mimasen.

2 Ima

Katô fujin Nikkô ewa, itsu itta n desu ka?
Yan Senshû no doyôbi desu.
Fujin Densha de?
Yan Iie, kuruma de ikimashita.
Fujin Sô desu ka.
Midori Hora, kono shashin.
Fujin Â, kono kuruma de?
Katô Yan-san Tôshôgû e wa?
Yan Ê, mochiron ikimashita.
Kore ga Tôshôgû no shashin desu.
Midori Wâ, kore, zenbu Tôshôgû no shashin?
Yan Sô desu yo. Watashi wa Tôshôgû o mi ni Nikkô e itta n desu yo.

3 Tôshôgû

(Yan takes picture after picture of the five-story pagoda and Yômeimon.)

4 Ima

Tarô Zuibun, takusan torimashita ne.
Yan Sengetsu, atarashii kamera o katta n desu.
Tarô A, sô desu ka. A, Yômeimon. Hora. Kireina shashin da nâ.
Midori Nê, Tôshôgû wa itsu goro no tatemono?
Kato fujin Sâ.
Yan Kore wa, jûnana-seiki no hajime no tatemono desu.
Midori Hê, Yan-san, yoku shitte (i)masu nê.
Yan Mae ni, hon de yomimashita.
Fujin Midori, Yan-san wa kenchiku no sen-monka desu yo.
Midori Shitsurei shimashita.
(Everyone laughs.)
Katô Yan-san, kêburukâ niwa norimashita ka?
Yan Iie, norimasen deshita.
Tarô A, kono kêburukâ desu ka?
Yan Hai.

SCENE 2 *The living room*

Mrs. Katô *When did you go to Nikkô?*
Yan *Last Saturday.*
Mrs. Katô *By train?*
Yan *No, by car.*
Mrs. Katô *Oh, really?*
Midori *Here. This photograph.*
Mrs. Katô *In this car?*
Mr. Katô *Yan, did you go to Tôshôgû?*
Yan *Yes, of course I went.*
These are photographs of Tôshôgû.
Midori *Wow, these are all photographs of Tôshôgû?*
Yan *That's right. The reason I went to Nikkô was to see Tôshôgû.*

SCENE 3 *Tôshôgû*

(Yan takes picture after picture of the five-story pagoda and Yômeimon.)

SCENE 4 *The Katôs' living room*

Tarô *You certainly took a lot of pictures.*
Yan *I bought a new camera last month.*
Tarô *Oh, really? Oh, here's Yômeimon. What a beautiful photograph!*
Midori *When was Tôshôgû built?*
Mrs. Katô *Hmmm.*
Yan *It was built in the early 17th century.*
Midori *Wow, Yan, you really know a lot.*
Yan *I read about it in a book.*
Mrs. Katô *Midori, Yan's specialty is architecture.*
Midori *Pardon me.*
(Everyone laughs.)
Mr. Katô *Yan, did you ride the cable car?*
Yan *No, I didn't ride the cable car.*
Tarô *Oh, this cable car.*
Yan *Yes, that's it.*

5 Kêburukâ no eki fukin

(Yan is standing by the car, eating a roasted ear of corn.)

Tarô no koe Yan-san, Kegon-no-taki wa?
Yan no koe Ê, mimashita.

6 Kegon-no-taki

(Yan takes pictures of the Kegon Falls.)

7 Ima

Tarô Hai, okâsan.
Katô fujin Kyonen, atashitachi mo mi ni ikimashita yo, kono Kegon-no-taki.
Yan Â, sô desu ka.
Tarô Yan-san, onsen ni haitta n desu ka?
Yan Ê, mochiron. Kimono mo kimashita yo.
Katô Ôo.
Yan Geta mo hakimashita. Hora, kono geta desu.
Katô Hora.
(Mr. Katô laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)
Fujin Â, honto.
Katô Ûn, kore wa ii shashin da.
Yan Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu.
Katô Hô.
Tarô Yan-san, doko no ryokan ni tomatta n desu ka?
Yan Mizuumi no chikaku no ryokan ni tomarimashita. Furui rippana tatemono deshita. A, kore desu.

SCENE 5 *The vicinity of the cable car*

(Yan is standing by the car, eating a roasted ear of corn.)

Tarô [offstage] *Yan, did you see the Kegon Falls?*
Yan *Yes, I saw them.*

SCENE 6 *The Kegon Falls*

(Yan takes pictures of the Kegon Falls.)

SCENE 7 *The Katôs' living room*

Tarô *Here, Mother.*
Mrs. Katô *We went to see them last year, too, the Kegon Falls.*
Yan *Oh, really?*
Tarô *Yan, did you take a bath in a hot spring?*
Yan *Of course. I wore a kimono, too.*
Mr. Katô *Well, well.*
Yan *I even wore wooden clogs. See, here they are.*
Mr. Katô *Here you are.*
(Mr. Katô laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)
Mrs. Katô *It's really true.*
Mr. Katô *Hmm, this is a good photograph.*
Yan *I intend to send that one to my parents.*
Mr. Katô *Is that so.*
Tarô *Yan, which inn did you stay at?*
Yan *I stayed at an inn close to the lake. It was a splendid old building. Ah, here it is.*

Katô Â, kyonen no aki, watashitachi mo kono ryokan ni tomarimashita yo. Nâ.

Fujin Ê, momiji o mi ni itta n desu.

Katô Â, kireina kôyô no firumu ga arimasu yo.
Mimasu ka?

Yan Ê, misete kudasai.

Katô Ja.

(He stops his wife, who has stood up.)

Katô Â, ii yo. Tarô.

Tarô Hai.

Fujin A, Tarô, firumu wa hikidashi no naka desu yo.

Tarô Hai.

Fujin Dôzo ocha o.
Kotoshi mo iku n desu yo.

Midori Kotoshi wa, atashi mo isshoni iku tsumori dêsu.

Fujin Sono kawari, benkyô shite kudasâi.

Midori Hâi.

Yan Itsu goro desu ka?

Fujin Jûgatsu no sue ni iku n desu.
Yan-san mo isshoni ikimasen ka?

Yan Ê, zehi tsurete itte kudasai.

Midori Wâ!

Katô Sâ, minasan, junbi ga dekimashita. Dôzo kochira e.

8 Washitsu

Tarô Yôi, sutâto.

Yan Kireina iro desu ne.

Katô Watashi ga totta n desu yo.

(The film shows Mrs. Katô coming down the steps in front of Tôshôgû.)

Tarô Yôyô, matte mashita.

Yan Kotoshi no aki wa, zehi tsurete itte kudasai.

Katô Ê.

Midori Atashi mo yo.

Katô Nikkô wa ii tokoro da yo. Nê, okâsan.

Mr. Katô *Ah, we stayed at this inn last fall too, didn't we?*

Mrs. Katô *Yes. We went to see the autumn foliage.*

Mr. Katô *Oh– we have a film of the beautiful autumn foliage.*
Would you like to see it?

Yan *Yes, please let me see it.*

Mr. Katô *Well, then...*

(He stops his wife, who has stood up.)

Mr. Katô *That's all right. Tarô.*

Tarô *Right.*

Mrs. Katô *Oh, Tarô, the film is in the drawer.*

Tarô *All right.*

Mrs. Katô *Please drink your tea.*
We're going this year, too.

Midori *I intend to go with you this year.*

Mrs. Katô *Well, then, please study hard.*

Midori *I will.*

Yan *When (do yo plan to go)?*

Mrs. Katô *At the end of October.*
Won't you come with us?

Yan *By all means, please take me along.*

Midori *Wow!*

Mr. Katô *All right, everyone, we're ready. Please come this way.*

SCENE 8 *The tatami room*

Tarô *Ready, set, go!*

Yan *What beautiful color!*

Mr. Katô *I filmed this myself.*

(The film shows Mrs. Katô coming down the steps in front of Tôshôgû.)

Tarô *Here's what we've been waiting for!*

Yan *By all means, please please take me with you this fall.*

Mr. Katô *[Interjection of agreement]*

Midori *Me too.*

Mr. Katô *Nikkô's a nice place, isn't it, Mother?*

End of Episode Six

Lesson 11

Today's Expressions

1. *I went by car.*
2. *When did you go to Nikkô?*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

Katô fujin	Nikkô e wa itsu itta n desu ka?	***Mrs. Katô***	*When did you go to Nikkô?*
Yan	Senshû no doyôbi desu.	***Yan***	*Last Saturday.*
Katô fujin	Densha de?	***Mrs. Katô***	*Did you go by train?*
Yan	Iie, kuruma de ikimashita.	***Yan***	*No, I went by car.*

WORDS & PHRASES

Nikkô *(name of a place)* / itsu *(when)* / itta ← iku *(went)* / senshû *(last week)* / doyôbi *(Saturday)* / densha *(train)* / kuruma *(car)* / ikimashita ← itta *(went)*

NOTES

① Kuruma de [iki]mashita. *(I went by car.)*

[ ]**mashita** *is the past form of* [ ]**masu**.

(Watashi wa) **ashita** yama e ikimasu.
(Tomorrow I'm going to go to the mountains.)

(Watashi wa) **senshû** yama e ikimashita.
(I went to the mountains last week.)

② ikimashita — itta

Ikimashita *is the past form of* **ikimasu** *and is used at the end of a sentence when the speaker is talking politely to someone.* **Itta** *is also a past tense of the same verb, but it is used when there is no need for politeness. It is called the plain past form. To make it, just change the* **-te**/**-de** *form that is used before* **kudasai** *to* **ta** *or* **da**. *Here are some examples:*

itte	→	itta	*(went)*
hanashite	→	hanashita	*(spoke)*
yonde	→	yonda	*(read)*
kaite	→	kaita	*(wrote)*
haitte	→	haitta	*(went in)*
kiite	→	kiita	*(heard/listened)*
mite	→	mita	*(saw)*
shimete	→	shimeta	*(shut/closed)*
akete	→	aketa	*(opened)*
tsukatte	→	tsukatta	*(used)*

③ Itsu [itta] n desu ka?

[ ] **n desu** *is a form used to explain a reason or a situation, or to inquire of another person about a reason or a situation. In the English translation of the following exchange from the skit, the implication of Yan's words has been spelled out clearly.*

Tarô: Zuibun takusan torimashita ne.
(You really took a lot of pictures, didn't you!)

Yan: Sengetsu atarashii kamera o katta n desu.
(Yes. That's because I just bought a new camera last month.)

If Yan had used [ ] **mashita** *instead of* [ ] **n desu** *in this situation, his reply would have been just a simple statement of fact. It wouldn't really have fit into the context of their conversation, and Tarô would have felt that Yan was making an unrelated statement out of the clear blue sky.*

Tarô: Zuibun takusan torimashita ne.
(You really took a lot of pictures, didn't you!)

Yan: Sengetsu atarashii kamera o kaimashita.
(Last month, I bought a new camera.)

④ Itsu [itta] n desu ka? *(When was it that you went? / When did you go?)*

This is how to ask "when" about something that a person says he has done or is going to do.

A: Itsu iku n desu ka? *(When are you going?)*
B: Ashita ikimasu. *(I'm going tomorrow.)*

A: Itsu itta n desu ka? *(When did you go?)*
B: Kinô ikimashita. *(I went yesterday.)*

Here are some expressions that you will need to know if you are to answer questions about when something happened. (For the names of the months and days of the week, see the Appendix of Volume 1.)

ototoi	*(the day before yesterday)*	asa	*(morning)*	kesa	*(this morning)*
kinô	*(yesterday)*	hiru	*(noon)*	konban	*(tonight)*
kyô	*(today)*	yûgata	*(evening)*	yûbe	*(last night)*
ashita	*(tomorrow)*	yoru	*(night)*		
asatte	*(the day after tomorrow)*				

senshû	*(last week)*	sengetsu	*(last month)*	kyonen	*(last year)*
konshû	*(this week)*	kongetsu	*(this month)*	kotoshi	*(this year)*
raishû	*(next week)*	raigetsu	*(next month)*	rainen	*(next year)*

haru	*(sping)*	gozen	*(morning)*
natsu	*(summer)*	gogo	*(afternoon)*
aki	*(fall)*		
fuyu	*(winter)*		

The expressions above can be applied in the following ways:

senshû no doyôbi	*(last Saturday)*
raishû no getsuyôbi	*(next Monday)*
nichiyôbi no yoru	*(Sunday night)*
ashita no asa hachi-ji ni	*(tomorrow morning at eight)*
kyonen no jûichi-gatsu	*(last November)*
kyonen no ni-gatsu	*(last February)*
senkyûhyaku hachijûni-nen no natsu	*(the summer of 1982)*
senkyûhyaku kyûjû-nen no haru	*(the spring of 1990)*

► *MINI-SKIT*

Now call to mind the Mini-Skit in which Detective Mine was questioning Kaihô-san and Sugihara-san about the burglary. Here we aren't going to give a complete transcription, so you're on your own!

WORDS & PHRASES

kagi *(key)* / itsumo *(always)* / shimemasu ← shimeru *(to close ~)* / yûbe *(last night)* / shimeta *(closed)* / tashikani *(certainly/without a doubt)* / mado *(window)* / nomimashita ←nonda *(drank)* / okusan *(the wife of the house)* / banana *(banana)* / tabemashita ←tabeta *(ate)* / goshujin *(the master of the house)* / nan-ji ni *(at what time)* / nemashita ←neta *(went to bed)* / naruhodo (I see.) / hannin *(the criminal)* / Wakarimashita ka? *(Have you found out?)* / wakarimasen *(I don't know)*

NOTES

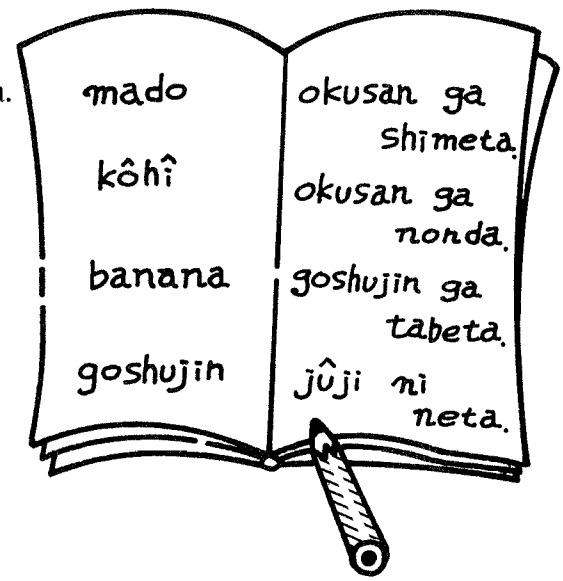
Both polite past forms and plain past forms were heard in this Mini-Skit. Let's compare the verb forms that Sugihara-san used in speaking and the verb forms that the detective scrawled in his notebook.

Okusan: Watashi ga shimemashita.
(I closed it.)

Okusan: Watashi ga nomimashita.
(I drank it.)

Goshujin: Watashi ga tabemashita.
(I ate it.)

Goshujin: Watashi wa jûni-ji ni nemashita.
(I went to bed at 12:00.)

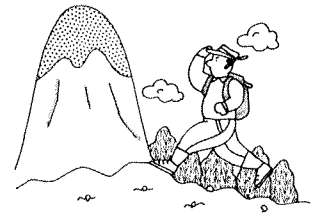


Exercises

I. *Let's review the forms of some commonly used verbs. Fill in the parentheses and complete the chart.*

	plain form (dictionary form)		masu *form (polite form)*	
	present	*past*	*present*	*past*
1.	iku *(to go)*	( )	ikimasu	ikimashita
2.	taberu *(to eat)*	tabeta	( )	tabemashita
3.	kau *(to buy)*	( )	kaimasu	kaimashita
4.	yomu *(to read)*	yonda	yomimasu	( )
5.	miru *(to see)*	( )	mimasu	mimashita
6.	kaku *(to write)*	( )	kakimasu	kakimashita
7.	nomu *(to drink)*	nonda	( )	nomimashita
8.	suru *(to do)*	shita	shimasu	( )
9.	kiku *(to listen)*	kiita	( )	kikimashita
10.	kuru *(to come)*	( )	kimasu	kimashita

II. Answer each question using the given cues.



Example: Q: Itsu itta n desu ka? — kinô *(yesterday)*
(When did you go, say, to the mountains?)

A: Kinô ikimashita.
(I went yesterday.)

1. Itsu yonda n desu ka? — senshû *(last week)*
   (When did you read, say, the article?)
2. Itsu katta n desu ka? — kyonen *(last year)*
   (When did you buy, say, the car?)
3. Itsu miru n desu ka? — ashita *(tomorrow)*
   (When are you going to see, say, the movie?)
4. Itsu nonda n desu ka? — kesa *(this morning)*
   (When did you take, say, the medicine?)
5. Itsu tsukatta n desu ka? — kinô *(yesterday)*
   (When did you use, say, the typewriter?)
6. Itsu kaita n desu ka? — ototoi *(the day before yesterday)*
   (When did you write, say, the letter?)
7. Itsu iku n desu ka? — raigetsu *(next month)*
   (When are you going, say, to Japan?)

III. Here only replies are given. Try to imagine what question each speaker is answering.

Example: A: Kinô ikimashita.
(I went there yesterday.)

Q: Itsu itta n desu ka?
(When did you go there?)

1. Kyonen kaimashita.
   (I bought it last year.)
2. Kesa yomimashita.
   (I read it this morning.)
3. Konban ikimasu.
   (I'll go (there) tonight.)
4. Ototoi kakimashita.
   (I wrote (it) the day before yesterday.)
5. Senshû mimashita.
   (I saw it yesterday.)

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

	ま	み	む	め	も
	ma	mi	mu	me	mo

ま

なまえ *(name)*　いきます *(I will go.)*　いきました *(I went.)*

み

かみ *(paper)*　みます *(I will see.)*　のみました *(I drank.)*

む

のむ *(to drink)*　yoむ *(to read)*

め

しめました *(I shut it.)*　めがね *(glasses)*

も

にもつ *(baggage)*　きもの *(kimono)*

Culture & Life

1. Passenger Cars

At the beginning of today's skit Tarô was washing the family car, and this fact in itself shows how well off the Katos are. Overpopulation and extremely high land prices in the metropolitan area mean that only a very few can live in a house which has enough space for a garage or a carport. Since the rent for a parking space is high, and since there are also taxes and obligatory automobile insurance fees to be paid, it is quite expensive to maintain a car. Even so, car ownership has become commonplace. This is not necessarily proof of a high standard of living, however, for there are many who have given up on owning a home of their own and have decided that instead they'll at least have a car.

2. Nikkô

This famous sightseeing spot, the one Yan visited in the skit, is about two hours by train from Tokyo. In addition to the architectural beauty of Tôshôgû Shrine, the area is blessed with great natural beauty, and many people go there in all four seasons to enjoy the lake, the waterfall, and the scenery of the highland plains. A great percentage of them are foreign tourists, many of whom are on a day trip by tourist bus from Tokyo.

Tôshôgû Shrine contains the mausoleum of **Tokugawa Ieyasu**, *the first of the Tokugawa shôguns. The most famous structure at the shrine, which is associated with the area so closely that it may well be called the symbol of Nikkô itself, is the Yômeimon Gate. The luxuriousness and gorgeous design on view here are ample proof both of the skill of early* **Edo** *artisans and of the power of the Tokugawas. It is no wonder that Yan, a specialist in architecture, took so many pictures of this famous wooden structure.*

Incidentally, the name of the well-known waterfall in the skit is **Kegon no Taki**.

Yômeimon

Kegon no Taki

Words & Phrases to Memorize

itsu *(when)*
senshû *(last week)*
konshû *(this week)*
raishû *(next week)*
doyôbi *(Saturday)*
nichiyôbi *(Sunday)*
getsuyôbi *(Monday)*
sengetsu *(last month)*
kongetsu *(this month)*
raigetsu *(next month)*
ototoi *(the day before yesterday)*
kinô *(yesterday)*
kyonen *(last year)*
kotoshi *(this year)*

rainen *(next year)*
kesa *(this morning)*
konban *(tonight)*
yûbe *(last night)*
hiru *(noon)*
yoru *(night)*

gozen *(morning)*
gogo *(afternoon)*
densha *(train)*
goshujin *(the [your] husband)*
kau *(to buy)*

Answers & Comments

I.
1. itta
2. tabemasu
3. katta
4. yomimashita
5. mita
6. kaita
7. nomimasu
8. shimashita
9. kikimasu
10. kita

II.
1. Senshû yomimashita. *(I read it last week.)*
2. Kyonen kaimashita. *(I bought it last year.)*
3. Ashita mimasu. *(I'll see it tomorrow.)*
4. Kesa nomimashita. *(I took it this morning.)*
   (In Japanese, the verb meaning "drink" is used to say "take (medicine).")
5. Kinô tsukaimashita. *(I used it yesterday.)*
6. Ototoi kakimashita. *(I wrote (it) the day before yesterday.)*
7. Raigetsu ikimasu. *(I'll go (there) next month.)*

III.
1. Itsu katta n desu ka? *(When did you buy it?)*
2. Itsu yonda n desu ka? *(When did you read it?)*
3. Itsu iku n desu ka? *(When are you going to go?)*
4. Itsu kaita n desu ka? *(When did you write it?)*
5. Itsu mita n desu ka? *(When did you see it?)*

Lesson 12

Today's Expressions

1. { *A: Did you ride the cable car?*
   B: No, I didn't.
2. *I'm going to send that picture to my parents.*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

Katô	Yan san, kêburukâ niwa norimashita ka?	***Mr. Katô***	*Yan, did you ride the cable car?*
Yan	Iie, norimasen deshita.	***Yan***	*No, I didn't.*

WORDS & PHRASES

kêburukâ *(cable car)* / norimashita ← notta *(rode)* / norimasen deshita ← noranakatta *(I didn't ride it.)*

NOTES

① [Kêburukâ] niwa norimashita ka?

The verb **noru** *means "to ride" and the word in the blank before* **ni** *tells what the person rode in or on.*

Basu ni norimasu. *(I'm going to take a bus.)*

Densha ni norimashita. *(I rode in a train.)*

② [Kêburukâ] niwa norimashita ka?

We have already studied sentences in which [ ] **wa** *shows that* [ ] *is the topic under discussion. This is another example of the same thing, but here* **ni** *is needed after* **kêburukâ**. *The particle* **wa** *— which marks the word group immediately before it as the topic — thus comes after* **ni**, *giving the combination* **niwa**.

③ Iie, [nori] masen deshita.

~masen deshita *is the negative form of* **~mashita**. *Below are the past negative forms of a few common verbs:*

Negative	Affirmative	Dictionary form	
norimasen deshita	norimashita	noru	*(to ride)*
nomimasen deshita	nomimashita	nomu	*(to drink)*
tabemasen deshita	tabemashita	taberu	*(to eat)*
mimasen deshita	mimashita	miru	*(to look)*
kaimasen deshita	kaimashita	kau	*(to buy)*
yomimasen deshita	yomimashita	yomu	*(to read)*

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

Tarô	Yan san, onsen ni haitta n desu ka?	***Tarô***	*Yan, did you take a bath in a hot spring?*
Yan	Ê, mochiron.	***Yan***	*Of course.*
	Kimono mo kimashita yo.		*I wore a kimono, too.*
Katô	Ô.	***Mr. Katô***	*Well, well.*
Yan	Geta mo hakimashita.	***Yan***	*I even wore wooden clogs.*
	Hora kono geta desu.		*See, here they are.*
Katô	Hora.	***Mr. Katô***	*Here you are.*
(Mr. Katô laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)		*(Mr. Katô laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)*	
Fujin	Â, honto.	***Mrs. Katô***	*It's really true.*
Katô	Ûn, kore wa ii shashin da.	***Mr. Katô***	*Hmm, this is a good photograph.*
Yan	Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu.	***Yan***	*I intend to send that one to my parents.*
Katô	Hô.	***Mr. Katô***	*Is that so.*

WORDS & PHRASES

onsen *(hot spring)* / mochiron *(of course)* / kimono *(kimono)* / kimashita ← kita *(wore)* / geta *(wooden clogs)* / hora *(See?)* / honto *(really)* / ii *(good)* / shashin *(photograph)* / ryôshin *((my) parents)* / okuru *(to send)* / tsumori *(intention)*

NOTES

④ (Watashi wa) [okuru] tsumori desu.

This expression means "I intend to ~" or "I'm going to ~" or "I'm thinking of ~."

A: Itsu iku n desu ka?
(When are you going?)

B: Doyôbi no gogo iku tsumori desu.
(I intend to go on Saturday afternoon.)

The important point to remember when you use this pattern is that the verb before **tsumori** *should be in the plain present form (the dictionary form). Below is a list of the plain present forms of the verbs that appeared (in their* **-masu** *forms) on the screen in this lesson:*

ikimasu → iku
kakimasu → kaku
yomimasu → yomu
nomimasu → nomu
tabemasu → taberu
okimasu → okiru

tsumori desu *differs from* **masu** *in that it is a bit more tentative. It tells what one's intentions are at the moment. The following example may help to make this point clearer:*

A: Kinyôbi no pâtî, ikimasu ka?
(Are you going to the party on Friday?)
B: Hai, iku tsumori desu.
(Yes, I intend to.)

A: Kinyôbi no pâtî, ikimasu ka?
(Are you going to the party on Friday?)
B: Hai, ikimasu.
(Yes, I am.)

⑤ Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu.

The idea "send a picture" would normally be expressed as **shashin o okuru** *in Japanese. But here, since Yan is speaking of the same picture that Mr. Katô made mention of, the grammatical particle* **wa** *is used after* **shashin** *instead of* **o**. *The English translation below, while somewhat unnatural, should help you to understand the function of* **wa** *here:*

Katô: Ûn, kore wa ii shashin da.
(Umm. This is a very nice picture.)
Yan: Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu.
(As for that picture, I'm going to send it to my parents.)

Exercises

I. Answer each of the following questions using the ~masen deshita *form.*

Q: Norimashita ka? *(Did you ride on it?)*
A: Iie, norimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't.)*
(See Lesson 12, Note ③.)

Q: Notta n desu ka?
A: Iie, norimasen deshita.
(See Lesson 11, Note ③.)

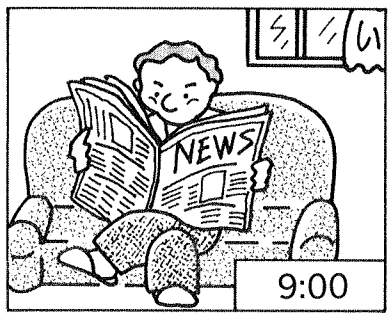
1. Tabemashita ka? *(Did you eat it?)*
2. Kaimashita ka? *(Did you buy it?)*
3. Nomimashita ka? *(Did you drink it?)*
4. Yomimashita ka? *(Did you read it?)*
5. Kakimashita ka? *(Did you write it?)*
6. Nonda n desu ka? *(Did you drink it?)*
7. Itta n desu ka? *(Did you go?)*
8. Mita n desu ka? *(Did you see it?)*
9. Katta n desu ka? *(Did you buy it?)*
10. Ikimashita ka? *(Did you go?)*

II. The following pictures show what Yan did one day. After looking at them carefully, answer the questions below. Rule 1: The pictures are in chronological order. Rule 2: Yan didn't do anything that doesn't appear in the pictures.

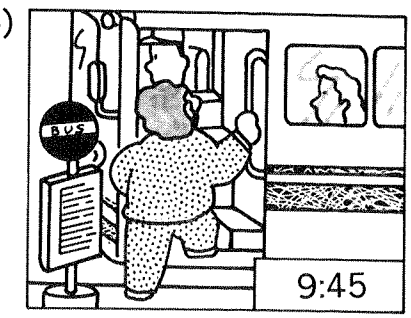
(1)

(2)

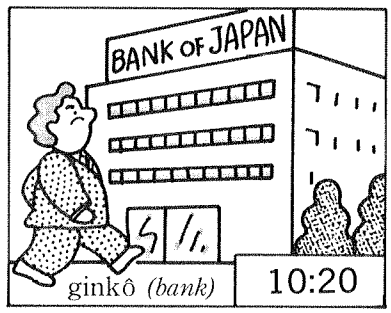
(3)


NEWS
9:00

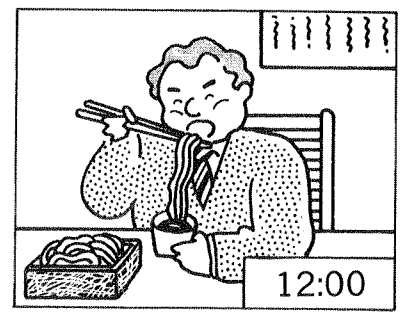
(4)


BUS
9:45

(5)


BANK OF JAPAN
ginkô (bank)
10:20

(6)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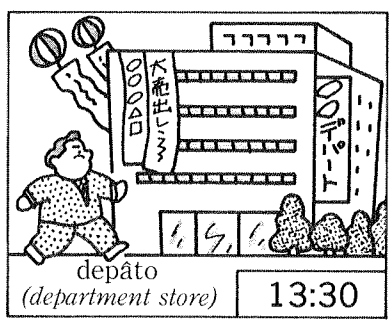
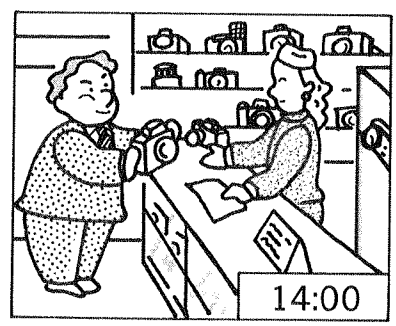
(7)


depâto
(department store)
13:30

(8)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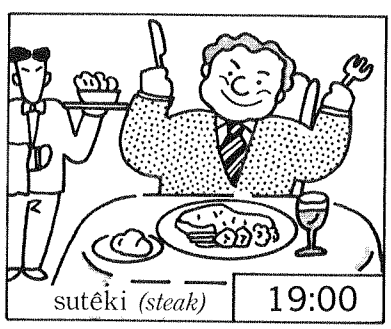
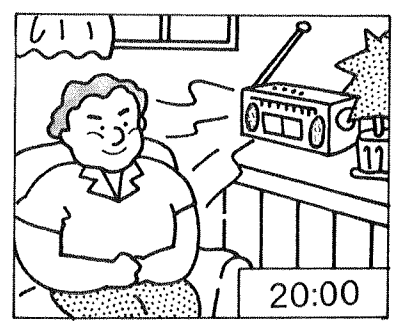
(9)


sutêki (steak)
19:00

(10)


20:00

(11)

1. Yan san wa nan-ji ni okimashita ka?
2. Asa jogingu o shimashita ka?
3. Asa-gohan o tabemashita ka?
4. Tomato jûsu o nomimashita ka?
5. Asa terebi o mimashita ka?
6. Densha ni norimashita ka?
   (a train)
7. Yûbinkyoku e ikimashita ka?
8. Nan-ji ni hiru-gohan o tabemashita ka?
9. Nani o tabemashita ka?
10. Gogo tenisu o shimashita ka?
11. Gogo doko e ikimashita ka?
12. Nani o kaimashita ka?
13. Yoru nani o tabemashita ka?
14. Yoru shinbun o yomimashita ka?
15. Rajio o kikimashita ka?
16. Jûichi-ji ni nemashita ka?

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

ら	り	る	れ	ろ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro

To produce the consonant sound that comes at the beginning of each of these syllables, flick the tip of your tongue against the gums just behind your upper front teeth. Be sure to use only the tip of your tongue and to make the flicking movement quick and light. This sound is not the same as either an English "r" or an English "l."

ら　おさら
(plate)

り　あります　のります
(There is.)　*(I will ride it.)*

る　くるま
(car)

れ　これ　それ　あれ
(this)　*(that)*　*(that (over there))*

ろ　ろく　うしろ
(six)　*(behind)*

Culture & Life

1. Hot Springs

Yan said that he had taken a hot spring bath at Nikkô. There are hot springs scattered throughout Japan, and many people go to enjoy bathing in them. Since they are good for the health, they have long been popular with the elderly, but a few years ago visiting hot springs became fashionable among the young too, and nowadays, even in inaccessible mountain areas, one can see college-age groups who've come to take a soak.

2. Kimono & Geta

Yan announced that he had worn a kimono and showed a picture of himself in one, but a more exact name for the garment he was wearing is **"yukata."** *(See picture.)* **Yukata** *used to be worn at home as a matter of course on relaxed occasions, such as after taking a bath on summer evenings. They are quite cheap, and at Japanese inns it is routine procedure to lay out a* **yukata** *for the use of each guest.*

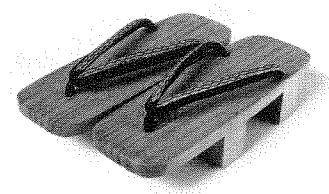
A real **kimono**, *on the other hand, is very expensive. Furthermore, wearing a* **kimono** *according to recognized rules of fashion is a difficult matter, and it's virtually impossible even to put one on by oneself without some training.*

Geta *are wooden clogs (see picture) worn, for example, with a* **yukata**.

Modern Japanese, who rush around busily in Western clothes and shoes during the day, have a nostalgic longing to get away from it all once in a while. They dream of visiting some country area to soak in a hot spring and then changing into a cool cotton **yukata** *and wooden clogs and going out for a leisurely stroll.*

kimono

yukata



geta

Words & Phrases to Memorize

basu *(bus)*
onsen *(hot spring)*
kimono *(kimono)*
shashin *(photograph)*
ryôshin *((one's) parents)*
tsumori *(intention)*
depâto *(department store)*
ginkô *(bank)*
sutêki *(steak)*
ii ~ *(good / nice)*
noru *(to ride)*
kiru *(to wear)*
haku *(to wear (on one's legs or feet))*
okuru *(to send)*
~ni okuru *(to send (something) to ~)*

Answers & Comments

I.
1. Iie, tabemasen deshita. *(No, I didn't eat it.)*
2. Iie, kaimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't buy it.)*
3. Iie, nomimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't drink it.)*
4. Iie, yomimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't read it.)*
5. Iie, kakimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't write it.)*
6. Iie, nomimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't drink it.)*
7. Iie, ikimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't go.)*
8. Iie, mimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't see it.)*
9. Iie, kaimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't buy it.)*
10. Iie, ikimasen deshita. *(No, I didn't go.)*

II. 1. Shici-ji ni okimashita. *(He got up at 7:00.)*

2. Iie, shimasen deshita. *(No, he didn't do it.)*

3. Hai, tabemashita. *(Yes, he did.)*

4. Iie, (tomato jûsu wa) nomimasen deshita. *(No, he didn't drink any (tomato juice).)*
(Gyûnyû o nomimashita.) *(He drank milk.)*

5. Iie, mimasen deshita. *(No, he didn't.)*

6. Iie, (densha niwa) norimasen deshita. *(No, he didn't take a train.)*
(Basu ni norimashita.) *(He took a bus.)*

7. Iie, (yûbinkyoku ewa) ikimasen deshita. *(No, he didn't go to the post office.)*
(Ginkô e ikimashita.) *(He went to the bank.)*

8. Jûni-ji ni tabemashita. *(He ate at 12:00.)*

9. Soba o tabemashita. *(He ate soba (noodles).)*

10. Iie, shimasen deshita. *(No, he didn't.)*

11. Depâto e ikimashita. *(He went to a department store.)*
*("*Doko e ikimashita ka?*" means "Where did he go?")*

12. Kamera o kaimashita. *(He bought a camera.)*

13. Sutêki o tabemashita. *(He ate a steak.)*

14. Iie, yomimasen deshita. *(No, he didn't.)*

15. Hai, kikimashita. *(Yes, he did.)*

16. Hai, jûichi-ji ni nemashita. *(Yes, he went to bed at 11:00.)*

EPISODE SEVEN

A BASEBALL GAME
(For Lessons 13 & 14)

▶ Synopsis

A day at the ball park. Tarô and Midori are at the stadium, waiting for Yan — who is still at the office. He arrives just as the game begins. We see scenes of the game, the cheering section, and telecasting — a switch to Mr. Katô watching the same game on TV at home. Tarô and Midori come home and find their father asleep on the couch in front of the TV set.

▶ Transcription

DAI SHICHI WA:
IMA YAKYÛ NO SHIAI O MITE IMASU.

EPISODE SEVEN:
RIGHT NOW, THEY ARE WATCHING A BASEBALL GAME.

1 Yakyûjô

Narêtâ Koko wa yakyûjô desu. Guraundo dewa, ima, senshu ga renshû o shite imasu. Sutando dewa, Tarô-san to Midori-san ga, senshu no renshû o mite imasu.

Tarô Osoi nâ, Yan-san.

Midori Sô nê.

2 Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu

Narêtâ Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu.

(The phone rings.)

Hara Hai, moshi moshi. E! Hai, sô, hai, sô desu.

Takahashi Yan-san, denwa desu yo.

Yan Hai, dômo. Moshi moshi, Yan desu.

Â, Tarô-kun.

Tarô no koe Nan da, Yan-san.
Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka?

Yan Sô na n desu yo. Ima, taipu o utte imasu. Mô, hajimarimashita ka?

SCENE 1 *A baseball stadium*

Narrator *This is a baseball stadium. Right now, the players are warming up. Tarô and Midori are sitting in the stands, watching them practice.*

Tarô *Yan sure is late.*

Midori *Yeah.*

SCENE 2 *Design Section No. 2*

Narrator *Yan is still working.*

(The phone rings.)

Mr. Hara *Hello? Yes, that's right.*

Mr. Takahashi *Yan, you have a call.*

Yan *Thank you. Hello? This is Yan speaking.*
Oh, Tarô.

Tarô [offstage] *What's going on, Yan? You mean you're still working?*

Yan *That's right. Right now, I'm typing. Has it started?*

[3] Yakyûjô

Tarô Iie, mada desu. Ima, renshû o shite imasu.

[4] Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu

Tarô no koe Hayaku kite kudasai yo.
Yan Hai, wakarimashita.
Okada Yan-san, otetsudai shimashô ka?
Yan Â, dômo sumimasen.
(Ms. Okada takes Yan's place in front of the typewriter. Yan pushes the chair in too far.)
Okada A, â.

[5] Yakyûjo

Kôhai Aisukurîmu, ikaga desu ka? Aisukurîmu, ikaga desu ka?
Tarô Oi.
Kôhai A! Katô-san.
Tarô Kimi kâ.
Nani shite n dai?
Kôhai Koko de arubaito (o) shite iru n desu.
Tarô Hê, nani o utte ru n dai?
Kôhai Aisukurîmu o utte imasu.
Katte kudasai.
Tarô Ûn. Jâ, futatsu.
Kôhai Hai, arigatô gozaimasu.
Tarô Hai.
Kôhai Hai. Mata onegai shimasu ne.
Tarô Ô.
(He returns to his seat.)
Tarô A, suimasen, chotto. Suimasen. Yoisho. Yoshi. Oi, aisukurîmu katte kita zo.
Hai.
Jônai anaunsu Yokohama Taiyô Hoêruzu, ichi-ban shôto Yamashita, sebangô ichi. Ni-ban sentâ Takagi Yutaka, sebangô san... Yo-ban Sâdo Tashiro, sebangô nijûroku. Go-ban fâsuto Ramu, sebangô nijûhachi...

[SCENE 3] *The baseball stadium*

Tarô *Not yet. They're warming up now.*

[SCENE 4] *Design Section No. 2*

Tarô [offstage] *Please come soon.*
Yan *All right.*
Ms. Okada *Yan, shall I help you?*
Yan *Oh, that's very kind of you.*
(Ms. Okada takes Yan's place in front of the typewriter. Yan pushes the chair in too far.)
Ms. Okada *[Interjection of surprise]*

[SCENE 5] *The baseball stadium*

Underclassman from Taro's school *Ice cream, how about some ice cream?*
Tarô *Hey!*
Underclassman *Ah, Katô-san!*
Tarô *So it's you.*
What are you doing?
Underclassman *I work here part-time.*
Tarô *Hmmm. What are you selling?*
Underclassman *I'm selling ice cream.*
Please buy some.
Tarô *Hmm. Well then, two.*
Underclassman *Thank you.*
Tarô *Okay.*
Underclassman *Please keep me in mind.*
Tarô *Right.*
(He returns to his seat.)
Tarô *Excuse me. Excuse me. Whew. Hey, I bought some ice cream. Here.*
Voice over loudspeaker *The Yokohama Taiyô Whales. First, playing short-stop, Yamashita, wearing No. 1. Second, playing center field, Takagi Yutaka, wearing No. 3 ... Fourth, playing third base, Tashiro, wearing No. 26. Fifth, playing first base, Lum, wearing No. 28...*

(Yan appears.)

Midori Kita, kita, kita.

Tarô A!

Narêtâ Ôendan ga ôen o shite imasu. Midori-san mo, isshôkenmeini ôen shite imasu.

Jônai anaunsu Go-kai no omote, Taigâsu no kôgeki wa...

Yan Tarô-san kono shiai hôsô shite (i)ru n desu ka?

Tarô Ê, hôsô shite imasu yo. Hora.

(He hands his radio earphone to Yan.)

Yan Â, honto, hôsô shite masu ne.

Midori Nê, Yan-san, kono shiai wa terebi demo hôsô shite imasu yo. Hora.

(She points to a TV camera.)

6 Katô-ke no ima

Terebi no yakyû jikkyô chûkei ...mêtoru no minami no kaze, shitsudo wa nanajûsan-pâsento, kyô no saikô kion ga...hodo hikui kyô no Yokohama chihô deshita. Kyô mo saikô kion sanjûdo niwa itatte orimasen. Suzushii natsu desu. Battâ bokkusu, Sano desu. Motoi, warikonde tôi tokoro kara ichirui e. Sekando kyanpasu no ushiro no hô desu.

Narêtâ Katô-san wa, onaji shiai o terebi de mite imasu.

Katô Â!

(He stretches out on the couch.)

Katô Hâ. Tarô to Midori wa?

Katô fujin Ima, yakyûjô de, Yan-san to isshoni kono shiai o mite (i)masu yo.

Katô Hê, Yan-san to kono shiai o mite ru no kâ.

Fujin Ê.

7 Yakyûjô

(Yan, Tarô, and Midori are totally absorbed in watching the game.)

(Yan appears.)

Midori *There he is, there he is.*

Tarô *Ah.*

Narrator *The cheering section is cheering. Midori also cheers enthusiastically.*

Voice over loudspeaker *In the bottom of the fifth inning, the Tigers at bat...*

Yan *Tarô, is this game being broadcast?*

Tarô *Yes, it is. See?*

(He hands his radio earphone to Yan.)

Yan *Hmm, it's really true, they're broadcasting it.*

Midori *Yan, they're showing it on TV too. See?*

(She points to a TV camera.)

SCENE 6 The Katos' living room

Voice of TV broadcaster *...-meter winds from the south, with a relative humidity of 73%, and a high of... in the Yokohama area today. The high has not reached 30°C today. It's a cool summer. Sano's up to bat. Motoi gets around behind the ball and makes the long throw to first. It was behind second base.*

Narrator *Mr. Katô is watching the same ball game on TV.*

Mr. Katô *Ah.*

(He stretches out on the couch.)

Mr. Katô *Where are Tarô and Midori?*

Mrs. Katô *They're at the ball park with Yan, watching this game.*

Mr. Katô *What? They're watching this game with Yan?*

Mrs. Katô *That's right.*

SCENE 7 The baseball stadium

(Yan, Tarô, and Midori are totally absorbed in watching the game.)

[8] Ima

Katô Yattâ. Ha ha ha ha ha...

Terebi no yakyû jikkyô chûkei Rainâsei no atari desu. Sono mama haitte ikimashita. Hômuran. Bôzento dakyû no yukue o mitsumete imashita Kadota. Kakefu... hômuin, san-tenme ga hairimashita. San tai ni.

Narêtâ Katô-san wa, bîru o nominagara, terebi o mite imasu.

Katô Okâsan, bîru mô ip-pon.

[9] Yakyûjô

Tarô Ganbare!

Midori Ganbattê!

Terebi no yakyû jikkyô chûkei Yon tai san. Taiyô, gyakuni itten rîdo shimashita. Motoi no taimurî hitto ga demashita. Kinô wa, chônan no Masahiro-kun ga...

[10] Ima

(Disappointed at the reversal of the Tigers' lead, Mr. Katô turns off the TV.)

[11] Yakyûjô

(A view of the stands after the spectators have all left. Announcements about stadium cleaning.)

[12] Genkan

Tarô Tadaimâ.

Midori Tadaimâ.

Tarô Tadaimâ.

Katô fujin Okaeri.

Tarô Tadaima.

Midori Otôsan wa?

Fujin Otôsan wa, heya de terebi o mite imasu yo.

(Midori opens the living room door.)

Midori Ara, otôsan, mô mite masen yo.

(Mr. Katô is asleep on the couch.)

Fujin Ara! Mâ.

Tarô Oyasumi.

Midori Oyasumi.

SCENE 8 *The Katos' living room*

Mr. Katô *He did it! [He laughs.]*

TV broadcaster *It's a line drive. Going... gone! A home run. The pitcher, Kadota, just watches the ball go. Kakefu... steps on home plate for the Tigers' third run. The score is now 3 to 2.*

Narrator *Mr. Katô is drinking beer while he watches TV.*

Mr. Katô *Mother, another bottle of beer.*

SCENE 9 *The baseball stadium*

Tarô *Go!*

Midori *Go!*

TV broadcaster *The score is now 4 to 3. The Whales have turned the tables and are now ahead by one run, thanks to Motoi's timely hit. Yesterday, his oldest son Masahiro...*

SCENE 10 *The Katos' living room*

(Disappointed at the reversal of the Tigers' lead, Mr. Katô turns off the TV.)

SCENE 11 *The baseball stadium*

(A view of the stands after the spectators have all left. Announcements about stadium cleaning.)

SCENE 12 *The foyer of the Katôs' home*

Tarô *We're home.*

Midori *We're home.*

Tarô *We're home!*

Mrs. Katô *Welcome back.*

Tarô *We're home.*

Midori *Where's Father?*

Mrs. Katô *He's watching TV in the (other) room.*

(Midori opens the living room door.)

Midori *He's not watching TV anymore.*

(Mr. Katô is asleep on the couch.)

Mrs. Katô *Well, well.*

Tarô *Good night.*

Midori *Good night.*

End of Episode Seven

Lesson 13

Today's Expressions

1. *On the field, the players are warming up.*
2. *Yan is still working.*
3. *Are you still working?*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

Narêtâ Koko wa yakyûjô desu.
Gurando dewa, ima, senshu ga renshû o shite imasu.
Sutando dewa, Tarô-san to Midori-san ga, senshu no renshû o mite imasu.

Narrator *This is a baseball stadium.*
Right now, the players are warming up.

Tarô and Midori are sitting in the stands, watching them practice.

WORDS & PHRASES

yakyûjô *(baseball stadium)* / gurando *(athletic field)* / senshu *(player)* / renshû *(warming up/practice)* / sutando *(the stands)* / mite imasu ← miru *(to watch)*

NOTES

① Senshu ga renshû o shite imasu. *(The players are practicing.)*

The **-te** *form of verbs, when followed by* **imasu**, *expresses an action which is being performed now. The word before* **ga** *tells who is performing the action.*

② Gurando dewa, senshu ga renshû o shite imasu.
(On the field the players are practicing.)

We've already studied the **de** *in* **dewa**. *(See Lesson 10.) Here's an example you should remember:*

Katô-san no okusan wa uchi de hatarakimasu.
(Mrs. Katô works **in** *the house.)*

In this lesson the combination **dewa** *appeared. It is used for emphasis and shows that what is happening in one place (the field) is being contrasted with what is happening in another place (the stands).*

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

Narêtâ Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu.

(The phone rings.)

Hara Hai, moshi moshi. E! Hai, sô, hai, sô desu.

Takahashi Yan-san, denwa desu yo.

Yan Hai, dômo. Moshi moshi, Yan desu. Â, Tarô-kun.

Tarô no koe Nan da, Yan-san. Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka?

Yan Sô na n desu yo. Ima, taipu o utte imasu. Mô, hajimarimashita ka?

Narrator *Yan is still working.*

(The phone rings.)

Mr. Hara *Hello? Yes, that's right.*

Mr. Takahashi *Yan, you have a call.*

Yan *Thank you. Hello? This is Yan speaking. Oh, Tarô.*

Tarô [offstage] *What's going on, Yan? You mean you're still working?*

Yan *That's right. Right now, I'm typing. Has it started?*

WORDS & PHRASES

mada *(still)* / shigoto o shite imasu ←shigoto o suru *(to work)* / denwa *(phone call)* / taipu o utte imasu ←taipu o utsu *(to type)*

NOTES

③ [Yan-san] wa mada shigoto o shite imasu. *(Yan is still working.)*

The addition of **wa** *after Yan's name shows that the narrator has taken Yan as his topic. The sentence tells us what Yan (the person under discussion) is doing.*

④ [Tarô] -kun

The suffix **-kun** *is used between men of more or less equal status or to a man of lesser status in friendly, informal conversation.*

By this time Yan and Tarô have become quite friendly, so Yan uses **-kun**. *But when he first met Tarô at the airport he addressed him as* **"Tarô-san,"** *didn't he?*

⑤ Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka?

Here is another example of the plain past + **n desu**.

The instant Yan answered the phone Tarô realized that he must still be working, and his use of this pattern shown his surprise and disappointment.

Shigoto o shite imasu.

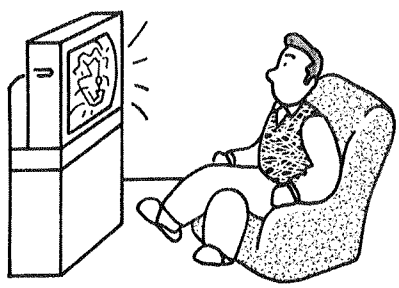
▼

Shigoto o shite iru + n desu.

Exercises

Using the **-te imasu** *form, try to describe what is going on in each picture.*

1.



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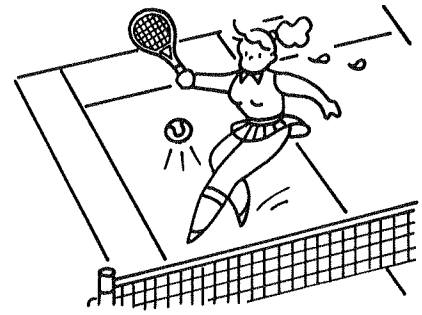
4. 

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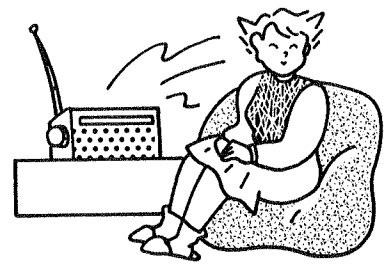
8. 

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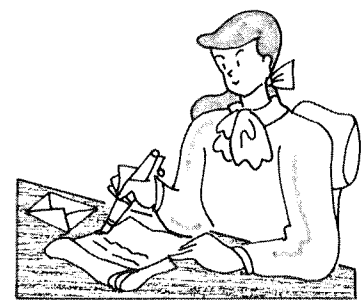
10. 

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

*** New Expressions**

to type:	**taipu o utsu**
to write a letter:	**tegami o kaku**
ice cream:	**aisukurîmu**
to dance:	**dansu o suru**
to talk over the phone/to make a phone call:	**denwa o suru**
to take a picture:	**shashin o toru**
to sleep:	**nemuru**

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

や	ゆ	よ
ya	yu	yo

や	やま *(mountain)*	へや *(room)*
ゆ		
よ	よろしく *(I ask your favor.)*	よ-ji *(4:00)*

わ
wa

This sound **wa** *is more relaxed than the sound in English words like water, so be careful not to round your lips when you pronounce it.*

わ	わたし *(I/me)*

ん
n

It is important to remember that ん *is a full, independent syllable. It must be given the same time value as each of the other syllables we have studied—not just tacked on at the end of the previous sound.*

ん	Yanさん *(Yan)*	ほん *(book)*	さんまい *(3 (flat thin things))*

This ん *is the only syllable in Japanese whose pronunciation changes according to the sound preceding it. For example, when* ん *comes before an "m" sound, as in* さんまい*, it also takes on an "m" sound. This word is therefore pronounced* "sammai".

Culture & Life

1. Professional Baseball

Baseball is one of the most popular of all sports in Japan. Each year it draws more spectators than any other sport. There are twelve professional teams, each with its own rabid fans. Many of these fans take their baseball so seriously that they show up at work the morning after a loss in a bad mood! Television and radio broadcasts of professional baseball are so numerous that sometimes during the season it's hard to find any other programs.

2. Cheering Groups

Each team has its own privately organized rooting group, a club of fervent fans which includes people of all ages and all walks of life. There were glimpses of the cheering section in the skit; these fans appear in gaudy costumes, wave flags, play Western or Japanese musical instruments, and scream their lungs out for a full nine innings.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

yakyûjô *(baseball stadium)*
senshu *(player)*
mada *(still/yet)*
denwa *(telephone/telephone call)*
aisukurîmu *(ice cream)*

-te iru *(to be ~ing)*
renshû o suru *(to practice)*
taipu o utsu *(to type)*
tegami o kaku *(to write a letter)*
dansu o suru *(to dance)*
denwa o suru *(to make a phone call)*
shashin o toru *(to take a picture)*
nemuru *(to sleep)*

Answers & Comments

1. Terebi o mite imasu.
2. Shinbun o yonde imasu.
3. Sôji o shite imasu.
4. Tenisu o shite imasu.
5. Taipu o utte imasu.
6. Sentaku o shite imasu.
7. Jogingu o shite imasu.
8. Rajio o kiite imasu.
9. Kôhî o nonde imasu.
10. Tegami o kaite imasu.
11. Aisukurîmu o tabete imasu.
12. Dansu o shite imasu.
13. Denwa o shite imasu.
14. Shashin o totte imasu.
15. Nemutte imasu.

Lesson 14

Today's Expressions

1. *What are you doing?*
2. *Mr. Katô is drinking beer while watching TV.*

Today's Lesson

▶ MINI-SKIT

(Kaihô-san comes in and finds Sugihara-san hunting for something.)

Kaihô Nani o shite iru n desu ka?

Sugihara Hyaku-en dama o sagashite iru n desu.

(Mine-san enters.)

Mine Nani o shite iru n desu Ka?

Kaihô Sugihara san no hyaku-en dama o sagashite iru n desu.

Mine Hûn.

Kaihô Â, arimashita.

(Kaihô-san comes in and finds Sugihara-san hunting for something.)

Kaihô *What are you doing?*

Sugihara *I'm hunting for a hundred-yen coin.*

(Mine-san enters.)

Mine *What are you doing?*

Kaihô *We're hunting for Sugihara-san's hundred-yen coin.*

Mine *Oh.*

Kaihô *Ah, here it is!*

WORDS & PHRASES

hyaku-en dama *(100-yen coin)* / sagashite iru ←sagasu *(to search)*

NOTES

① Nani o [shite] iru n desu ka? *(What are you doing?)*

The following questions may be used to a person who is obviously doing something:

[*To a person who's looking at something:*]	Nani o mite iru n desu ka? *(What are you looking at?)*
[*To a person who's eating something:*]	Nani o tabete iru n desu ka? *(What are you eating?)*
[*To a person who's drinking something:*]	Nani o nonde iru n desu ka? *(What are you drinking?)*
[*To a person who's writing something:*]	Nani o kaite iru n desu ka? *(What are you writing?)*

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Mr. Katô is watching a baseball game on TV in the living room.)

Narêtâ Katô-san wa bîru o nominagara terebi o mite imasu.

(Mr. Katô is watching a baseball game on TV in the living room.)

Narrator *Mr. Katô is drinking beer while he watches TV.*

WORDS & PHRASES

bîru *(beer)* / nominagara ← nomu *(to drink)* / terebi *(television)* / mite imasu *(He is watching (something).)*

NOTES

② [A]nagara [B]te imasu.

The main part of the sentence expresses the idea "someone is doing [B]," and the rest of the sentence tells about something else that the person is doing at the same time.

Example 1: [Bîru o nomi] nagara [terebi o mi] te imasu.
(He/She is drinking beer while he/she watches television.)

Example 2: [Okashi o tabe] nagara [shinbun o yon] de imasu.
(He/She is eating sweets while he/she reads the newspaper.)

The important point to remember here is that the verb form which comes before **nagara** *is the same as the form which comes before* **-masu**. *Look at these examples:*

Example 1: [nomi] masu
▼
[nomi]
▼
[nomi] nagara

Example 2: [tabe] masu
▼
[tabe]
▼
[tabe] nagara

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(In the living room of Mr. Katô's house)

Katô Tarô to Midori wa?

Fujin Ima yakyûjô de Yan-san to isshoni kono shiai o mite imasu yo.

(In the living room of Mr. Katô's house)

Mr. Katô *Where are Tarô and Midori?*

Mrs. Katô *They're at the ball park with Yan, watching this game.*

WORDS & PHRASES

ima *(now)* / yakyûjô *(baseball stadium)* / shiai *(game)* / mite imasu ← miru *(to watch)*

NOTES

③ [ ] to isshoni

When the name of a person is put in the blank, this phrase means "(together) with [somebody] *."*

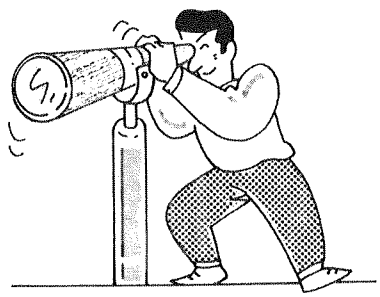
Senshû [tomodachi] to isshoni umi e ikimashita.
(Last week I went to the seaside with a friend.)

Raigetsu [haha] to isshoni Nihon e ikimasu.
(Next month I'm going to go to Japan (together) with my mother.)

Exercises

I. Look carefully at each picture and then make a question about it using **-te iru n desu ka.** *Do not, however, use* **"Nani o shite iru n desu ka?"**

1.



2.

3.

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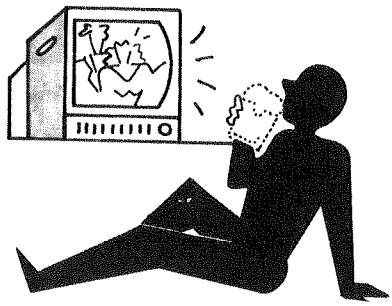
7.

II. Using **nagara** *and* **-te imasu**, *describe what the people in the pictures are doing. (The solid lines indicate main activities, and the dotted lines secondary activities.)*

1.



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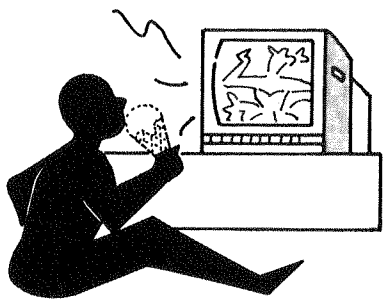


(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The small letter っ sometimes appears between two hiragana *letters of normal size. Compare the following sentences:*

Koko ni kite kudasai. *(Please come here.)*

きて

Kitte o kudasai. *(Please give me some stamps.)*

きって

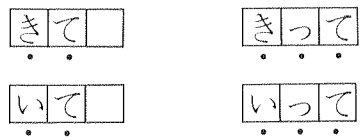
Soko ni ite kudasai. *(Please stay there.)*

いて

Massugu itte kudasai. *(Please go straight.)*

まっすぐ いって

The places written with a double "s" or a double "t" in Roman letters are indicated with a small っ *in* hiragana. *Pay careful attention to the length of such sounds, for each of these small letters represents a syllable and must receive the same time value as other syllables.*



Culture & Life

Enjoying Baseball

In the skit, Mr. Katô was drinking beer while watching a baseball game on TV. For the average company employee, an evening of relaxation in the summer means taking a bath before supper to soak away his fatigue, and then later enjoying a ball game on television over beer and something to nibble on.

Perhaps because the team he was rooting for got behind, Mr. Katô turned the TV off and fell asleep, but most hard-core fans will stay up to watch one of the numerous sports news shows around 11 in order to savor a rehash of the day's results. Then the next morning they will buy a sports paper so that they can read commentaries on the previous day's games on their way to work. During the baseball season, station newsstands are overflowing with sports papers.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

hyaku-en dama *(100-yen coin)*

okashi *(sweets/crackers)*

shiai *(game)*

umi *(sea/ocean)*

tomodachi *(friend)*

haha *((my) mother)*

ongaku *(music)*

sagasu *(to search)*

-nagara *(while ~ing)*

~ to isshoni *(together with ~)*

Answers & Comments

I.
1. Nani o mite iru n desu ka?
2. Nani o kaite iru n desu ka?
3. Nani o tabete iru n desu ka?
4. Nani o kiite iru n desu ka?
5. Nani o yonde iru n desu ka?
6. Nani o nonde iru n desu ka?
7. Nani o hanashite iru n desu ka?

II.
1. Bîru o nominagara terebi o mite imasu.
   (He's drinking beer while he watches television.)
2. Kôhî o nominagara shinbun o yonde imasu.
   (He's drinking coffee while he reads the newspaper.)
3. Ongaku o kikinagara tegami o kaite imasu.
   (He's listening to music while he writes a letter.)
   ("Rajio o kikinagara" *(listening to the radio) would also be correct.)*
4. Kôhî o nominagara ongaku o kiite imasu.
   (He's drinking coffee while he listens to music.)
   ("sutereo o kiite imasu" *(listening to the stereo) would also be correct.)*
5. Aisukurîmu o tabenagara terebi o mite imasu.
   (He's eating ice cream while he watches television.)

EPISODE EIGHT SHOPPING IN AKIHABARA (For Lessons 15 & 16)

▶ Synopsis

A hot day in midsummer. Yan brings the Suzukis a present: lacquered chopsticks from his trip to Hida Takayama. They have a glass of cold barley tea, talk about the weather, and look at Yan's photographs from his trip. Yan then leaves to go with Tarô to Akihabara. With Tarô's help, he bargains for a stereo radio/tape recorder. They return to the Katôs', where Mr. Katô is just coming out of the bath. Yan soaks in the bath while the family enjoys the new tape recorder. The skit closes with a scene of a family in the neighborhood playing with sparklers.

▶ Transcription

DAI HACHI WA:
Â, TSUMETAI. OISHII DESU NE.

EPISODE EIGHT:
AH, IT'S COLD.
IT'S GOOD, ISN'T IT!

1 Ôya-san no ensaki

Yan Gomen kudasâi. Gomen kudasâi.
Yan desu.

Suzuki Â, Yan-san. Sa, dôzo oagan nasai.

Yan Ie, koko de kekkô desu.
Kore, omiyage desu.

Suzuki Oya, koryâ dômo arigatô gozaimasu.
A, zabuton o dôzo.

Yan A, arigatô gozaimasu.

Suzuki Mainichi, atsui desu nâ.

Yan Sô desu ne.

Suzuki Sa, sa, dôzo.

Suzuki fujin Irasshai.

Yan Ojamashiteimasu.

Fujin Mugicha o dôzo.

Yan A, arigatô gozaimasu. Â, tsumetai.
Oishii desu ne.

Suzuki Kore, Yan-san no omiyage da yo.

Fujin Ara mâ, sore wa dômo arigatô gozaimasu.
Ara, nan deshô?

Yan Dôzo.

Fujin A, sô desu ka. Dewa, shitsurei shite.
Mâ, sutekina ohashi.

SCENE 1 *The veranda of the landlord's house*

Yan *Is anyone home?*
It's Yan.

Mr. Suzuki *Ah, Yan. Please come in.*

Yan *No, this is fine.*
Here's a souvenir for you.

Mr. Suzuki *Well, thank you very much.*
Here, have a cushion.

Yan *Oh, thank you.*

Mr. Suzuki *It's hot these days, isn't it?*

Yan *Yes, isn't it?*

Mr. Suzuki *Well, make yourself comfortable.*

Mrs. Suzuki *Welcome.*

Yan *I'm sorry to be intruding.*

Mrs. Suzuki *Please have some barley tea.*

Yan *Oh, thank you. Ah, it's cold.*
It's good, isn't it!

Mr. Suzuki *This is a souvenir from Yan.*

Mrs. Suzuki *Well, thank you.*
What could it be?

Yan *Please go ahead and open it.*

Mrs. Suzuki *Really? Well then, if you'll excuse me. Oh, what beautiful chopsticks!*

Suzuki Ô.
Yan Dôzo tsukatte kudasai.
Suzuki Dômo.
Fujin Arigatô gozaimasu.
Suzuki Takayama e irasshatta n desu ka?
Yan Ê, furui Nihon no tatemono o mi ni ikimashita.
Suzuki Ikaga deshita?
Yan Iyâ, subarashikatta desu.
Suzuki Sô desu ka. Sore wa yokatta desu nê.
Fujin Yan-san, mugicha, mô ip-pai ikaga desu ka?

Yan Hai, itadakimasu.
Fujin Ara, mâ, kirei nê.
Suzuki Yâ, subarashii nê.
Yan-san, yatai wa mimashita ka?
Yan Ê, mimashita. Subarashikatta desu.

Fujin Yan-san, Takayama mo atsukatta desu ka?
Yan Ê, hiruma wa atsukatta desu ne. Demo, asaban wa totemo suzushikatta desu yo.

Fujin Sô desu ka.
Kochira wa yoru mo atsukatta desu yo.
Yan Sô desu ka.
Fujin A, dôzo, dôzo.
Otôsan mo.
Suzuki Â, ii kaze da.
Yan Dômo gochisôsama deshita.
Suzuki Odekake desu ka?
Yan Hai, Tarô-kun to Akihabara e kaimono ni iku n desu.
Suzuki Â, Akihabara e.

Mr. Suzuki *Oh!*
Yan *Please use them.*
Mr. Suzuki *Thank you.*
Mrs. Suzuki *Thank you.*
Mr. Suzuki *Did you go to Takayama?*
Yan *Yes, I went to see the old Japanese architecture.*
Mr. Suzuki *How was it?*
Yan *Oh, it was wonderful.*
Mr. Suzuki *Really? That's nice.*
Mrs. Suzuki *Yan, how about another glass of barley tea?*
Yan *Thank you.*
Mrs. Suzuki *Oh, isn't that beautiful.*
Mr. Suzuki *Hmm, that's gorgeous.*
Yan, did you see the festival carts?
Yan *Yes, I saw them. They were magnificent.*
Mrs. Suzuki *Yan, was Takayama hot too?*
Yan *Yes, it was hot in the daytime. But the mornings and evenings were quite cool.*
Mrs. Suzuki *Really?*
It was hot here at night, too.
Yan *Is that so?*
Mrs. Suzuki *Ah, please (have some more).*
You too, Father.
Mr. Suzuki *Ah, that's a nice breeze.*
Yan *Thank you for the tea.*
Mr. Suzuki *Are you going out?*
Yan *Yes, I'm going shopping in Akihabara with Tarô.*
Mr. Suzuki *Ah, to Akihabara?*

2 Akihabara no denkiya no misesaki

Ten'in Kore wa ikaga desu ka? Sutereo desu.
Yan Un, ii oto desu ne.
Tarô-kun, dô desu?
Tarô Ûn, sô desu ne.
Yan Kore, ikura desu ka?
Ten'in Yonman gosen-en desu.
Yan Ê! Yonman gosen-en.
Kochira no hô ga yasui desu ne.
Ten'in Sochira wa sutereo ja arimasen yo.
Yan A, sô desu ka. Â, demo, yonman gosen-en wa chotto takai desu ne.
Tarô Sô desu ne.
Ten'in Jâ, yonman nisen-en de dô desu?
Kono shinamono, yonman nisen-en.
Yasui desu yo.
Yan Dô desu ka? Tarô-kun.
Tarô Yonman nisen-en nê. Chotto.
(The two move away from the salesman and talk.)
Tarô Soreja, mata.
Ten'in Cho, cho, chotto matte kudasai. Sorejâ, kono nedan de dô desu? Yonman-en, kono shinamono ga yonman-en desu yo.

3 Katô-ke no ima

Midori Wâ. Kore ga yonman-en?
Katô fujin Yasukatta desu nê.
Yan Ê.
Fujin Dezain mo ii wa.
Tarô Hora, Yan-san, uchi no yori ôkii desu yo.

SCENE 2 *An appliance store in Akihabara*

Salesman *How about this one? It's stereo.*
Yan *Hmm, it has a nice sound.*
Tarô, what do you think?
Tarô *Hmm, yes, it does.*
Yan *How much is it?*
Salesman *It's 45,000 yen.*
Yan *Eh? 45,000 yen?*
This one's cheaper, isn't it?
Salesman *That one's not stereo.*
Yan *Oh, really? But 45,000 yen is a little expensive.*
Tarô *Yes, it is.*
Salesman *Well then, how about 42,000 yen? This item for 42,000 yen.*
That's cheap.
Yan *What do you think, Tarô?*
Tarô *42,000 yen... Come here.*
(The two move away from the salesman and talk.)
Tarô *Well, maybe some other time.*
Salesman *Wait, wait. Well then, how about this price? 40,000 yen, this item for 40,000 yen.*

SCENE 3 *The Katôs' living room*

Midori *Wow! You got this for 40,000 yen?*
Mrs. Katô *That's really cheap.*
Yan *Yes.*
Mrs. Katô *The design is nice, too.*
Tarô *Look, Yan, it's bigger than ours.*

Midori Dore. Wâ, honto da.

Katô Â, ii yu datta.
Yan-san mo hairimasen ka?

Yan Ê, arigatô gozaimasu.

Fujin Ofuro atsuku arimasen deshita ka?

Katô Iya, atsuku nakatta. Chôdo yokatta yo.
Sâ, Yan-san, enryo shinaide.
Tarô, furoba e.

Tarô Hai.

Yan Soreja, enryo naku.

Tarô Ikimashô.

(He shows Yan the way to the bath.)

Katô Â, atsui, atsui. Dômo senpûki no kaze wa suzushiku nai na.
Oi, Midori, kûrâ, kûrâ. Midori, kûrâ.

Midori Konya wa sonnani atsuku nai desu yo.

Katô Sore kara, okâsan, tsumetai bîru wa?

Fujin Hai hai, arimasu yo.

(Mr. Katô notices Yan's new tape recorder and puts on the cassette tape lying beside it.)

Katô O! Korya sugoi nê. O, "Hakodate no Hito" ka.
Harubaru kita ze Hadodate e...ka.

4 Furoba

(The sound of the song "The Girl from Hakodate" can be heard from the living room.)

Fujin no koe Yan-san, ofuro nuruku arimasen ka?

Yan Iie, nuruku arimasen. Chôdo ii desu.

Fujin no koe Sô desu ka. Dewa, goyukkuri dôzo.

Yan Hai. Arigatô gozaimasu.

5 Ima

Tarô Shi!

Yan no koe Omoidasu tabi aitakute totemo gaman ga dekinakatta yo.

6 Katô-ke no chikaku

(Families with children play with sparklers.)

Midori *Let's see. Wow, it really is!*

Mr. Katô *Ah, that was a good bath.*
Yan, won't you have one, too?

Yan *Oh, thank you.*

Mrs. Katô *Wasn't the bath too hot?*

Mr. Katô *No, it wasn't. It was just right.*
Don't stand on ceremony, Yan.
Tarô, show him to the bath.

Tarô *Right.*

Yan *Well, if you insist...*

Tarô *Let's go.*

(He shows Yan the way to the bath.)

Mr. Katô *Ah, it's hot. The breeze from the fan isn't cool at all.*
Hey, Midori, the air conditioner. Midori, the air conditioner!

Midori *It's not that hot tonight.*

Mr. Katô *Mother, (isn't there any) cold beer?*

Mrs. Katô *Yes, yes, there is.*

(Mr. Katô notices Yan's new tape recorder and puts on the cassette tape lying beside it.)

Mr. Katô *Hmm, this is really something. Oh, "The Girl from Hakodate"?*

(He sings a line from the song.)

SCENE 4 The bath

(The sound of the song "The Girl from Hakodate" can be heard from the living room.)

Mrs. Katô [offstage] *Yan, isn't the bath water too cool?*

Yan *No, it's not. It's just right.*

Mrs. Katô [offstage] *Oh? Well, please take your time.*

Yan *Thank you.*

SCENE 5 The living room

Tarô *Shh!*

(The Katôs all listen to Yan singing "The Girl from Hakodate" and laugh.)

SCENE 6 The Katôs' neighborhood

(Families with children play with sparklers.)

End of Episode Eight

Lesson 15

Today's Expressions

1. *It's good, isn't it!*
2. *A: How was it?*
   B: Oh, it was wonderful.

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

(The veranda of the landlord's house)

Suzuki fujin Irasshai.

Yan Ojamashite imasu.

Fujin Mugicha o dôzo.

Yan A, arigatô gozaimasu.
Â, tsumetai. Oishii desu ne.

(The veranda of the landlord's house)

Mrs. Suzuki *Welcome.*

Yan *I'm sorry to be intruding.*

Mrs. Suzuki *Please have some barley tea.*

Yan *Oh, thank you.*
Ah, it's cold. It's good, isn't it!

WORDS & PHRASES

mugicha *(barley tea)* / tsumetai *(cold)* / oishii *(good/delicious)*

NOTES

① Â, tsumetai. Oishii desu ne.

Yan's exclamation **"Â, tsumetai!"** *provides an example of an adjective used at the end of a sentence. The addition of* **desu** *at the end would have made it a politer utterance, and the further addition of* **ne** *would have shown that Yan was seeking understanding, sympathy, or agreement from his listeners.*

Compare these two sentences.

Oishii mugicha desu ne.
(This is good barley tea, isn't it!)

Kono mugicha, oishii desu ne.
(This barley tea is good, isn't it!)

But if a person speaks as though to himself without feeling conscious of the presence of others, there is no need to add **desu**.

Â, tsumetai. *(Oh, it's cold!)*

Â, oishii! *(Oh, it's good!)*

Here is a list of some commonly used adjectives. Many are words which appeared in Volume 1 of this textbook.

akarui	*(bright/sunny)*	atsui	*(hot)*
atarashii	*(new)*	omoi	*(heavy)*
chiisai	*(small)*	muzukashii	*(difficult)*
ôkii	*(big)*	yasashii	*(gentle/easy)*
omoshiroi	*(interesting/funny)*	takai	*(expensive)*
samui	*(cold)*	yasui	*(inexpensive/cheap)*

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

Suzuki	Takayama e irasshatta n desu ka?	***Mr. Suzuki***	*Did you go to Takayama?*
Yan	Ê, furui Nihon no tatemono o mi ni ikimashita.	***Yan***	*Yes, I went to see the old Japanese architecture.*
Suzuki	Ikaga deshita ka?	***Mr. Suzuki***	*How was it?*
Yan	Iyâ, subarashikatta desu.	***Yan***	*Oh, it was wonderful.*

WORDS & PHRASES

Takayama *(a place name: see Culture & Life)* / furui *(old)* / tatemono *(building)* / subarashikatta (subarashii) *(wonderful)*

NOTES

② Ikaga deshita ka?

This expression is used to ask someone about his impression of something or about the outcome of something. The answer is usually an adjective in the past tense, with the nuance "I felt that it was..."

③ Subarashikatta desu.

This is an adjective in the past tense with **desu** *added at the end for politeness' sake. In Japanese the form of adjectives changes if they refer to the past. Here are some examples showing how to form past adjectives:*

tsumetai	*(cold)*	:	tsumeta i + katta	→	tsumetakatta
oishii	*(delicious)*	:	oishi i + katta	→	oishikatta
subarashii	*(wonderful)*	:	subarashi i + katta	→	subarashikatta
atsui	*(hot)*	:	atsu i + katta	→	atsukatta
suzushii	*(cool)*	:	suzushi i + katta	→	suzushikatta

Exercises

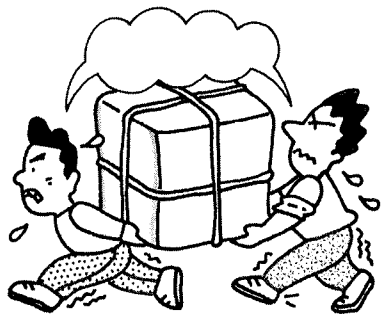
I. After looking at the pictures decide what the two people are saying to each other and express it as "_____ desu ne." Hints about the right adjectives to use are given below.

Example:

Answer:

Oishii desu ne!
(It's good, isn't it!)

1.



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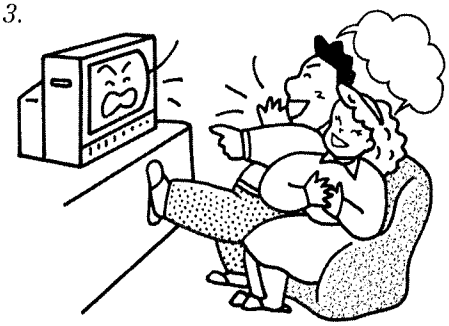

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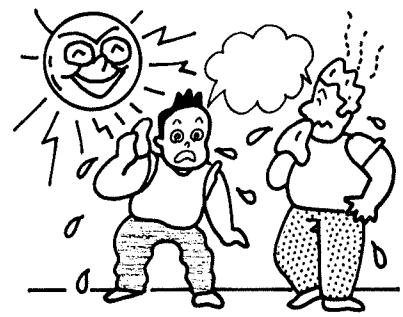

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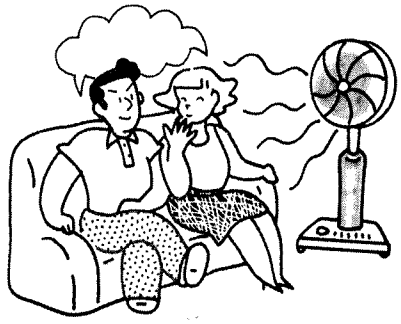

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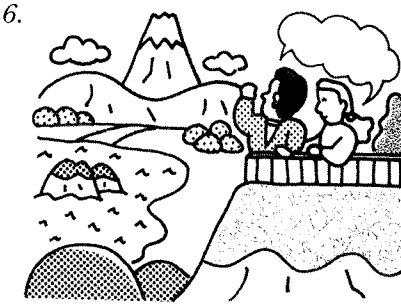


Adjectives: atsui omoi omoshiroi samui
subarashii suzushii

II. *In each of the following situations, imagine that someone asks you* "Ikaga desu ka?" *What would you answer? Practice with the adjectives from the list at the end.*

1. *(You've just finished reading a novel.)*
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: _____

2. *(You've just been to a Japanese restaurant which has opened recently.)*
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: _____

3. *(You went to find out the price of a used car which seemed to fit your taste.)*
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: _____

4. *(You've had a test in Japanese class.)*
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: _____

5. *(You've been swimming in the lake.)*

Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?

You: _____

Adjectives: muzukashii oishii omoshiroi takai tsumetai

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

***Writing Lengthened Vowel Sounds in* Hiragana**

When writing Japanese in Roman letters we have used "ô" to represent a lengthened "o." Look at the examples below to see how such sounds are written in hiragana*:*

Ohayô gozaimasu. *(Good morning.)*

おはよう

Katô-san Tarô-san

かとうさん たろうさん

As you see, it is usually done by writing .* *Below is a list of sample lengthened "ô" sounds:*

ô — おう*
kô — こう
sô — そう
tô — とう
nô — のう
hô — ほう
mô — もう
yô — よう
rô — ろう

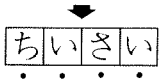
* *Here are a few words which are exceptions:*

ôkii → おおきい *(big)*

tô → とお *(ten)*

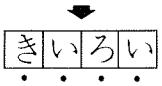
Although the lengthened vowel and the syllable before it together receive the time value of two syllables, note that they should not be pronounced separately. Just draw the vowel sound of the first one out to twice its normal length.

① chiisai *(small)*

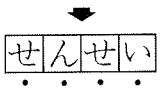


Do not pronounce two short, separate "i" sounds, but one long one.

kiiroi *(yellow)*

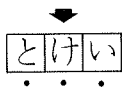


② sensei *(teacher)*



The last syllable is not pronounced as "i." Just draw out the "e" in the preceding syllable to twice its normal length.

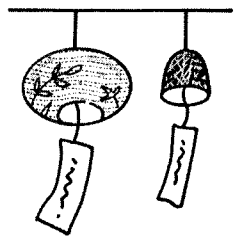
tokei *(clock)*



Culture & Life

1. Symbols of Summer in Japan

fûrin
(wind bells)

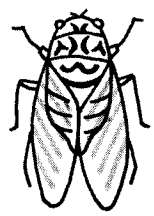


The slightest breeze causes a wind bell to tinkle. In the summer people hang them in front of open windows and doors to enjoy the sound, which somehow has a cooling effect. Some are made of metal, and others of glass.

sudare
(screens)

Made of bamboo or reeds, screens called sudare *are hung in front of doors and windows to shut out the harsh summer sun while still allowing a breeze to pass. These screens are also sometimes used to partition rooms.*

semi
(cicada)



Just the word for "cicada" is enough to make the Japanese think immediately of summer. The scratchy cries of these insects make people feel hot.

mugicha
(barley tea)

This is a very common summer drink. It is made by steeping in boiling water barley which has been roasted over a hot heat. The tea is then chilled and served cold.

uchiwa
(round fans)

An uchiwa *is a round, flat fan, as opposed to the folding fan (called a* **sensu***).* Uchiwa *used to be commonly used in summer, but today electric fans and air conditioners have become so widespread that round fans are now rarely used.*

The spread of air conditioners also means that people keep their doors and windows closed during the hot days of summer, and this in turn means that there are fewer and fewer wind bells and bamboo screens to be seen.

2. Takayama

This old city in the mountains of central Japan still has streets which are lined with homes and shops built in the Edo Period. There are many old wooden buildings which are of cultural interest, and some are open for public viewing. Considering his professional interest in architecture, it is natural that Yan wanted to visit **Takayama**.

A grand festival is held annually in Takayama, *and the floats used in the parade (called* **yatai***) are quite famous.*

3. Souvenirs

Yan brought back chopsticks from Takayama *as a souvenir for his landlord and landlady. Most Japanese do not feel right unless they bring back gifts for friends and family members even after just a short trip. The most common souvenir items are sweets or some special product of the area one visited. Lacquered chopsticks are a specialty of* Takayama.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

tatemono *(building)*
tsumetai *(cold)*
oishii *(good/delicious)*
omoshiroi *(interesting/funny)*
samui *(cold)*
atsui *(hot)*
omoi *(heavy)*
muzukashii *(difficult)*
yasashii *(easy)*
takai *(expensive)*
yasui *(inexpensive/cheap)*

furui *(old)*
subarashii *(wonderful)*
suzushii *(cool)*
Ikaga deshita ka? *(How was it?)*
~ni iku *(to go to ~)*

Answers & Comments

I.
1. Omoi desu ne!
2. Samui desu ne!
3. Omoshiroi desu ne!
4. Atsui desu ne!
5. Suzushii desu ne!
6. Subarashii desu ne!

II.
1. Omoshirokatta desu.
   (Some of you may have answered "Muzukashikatta." *This would also be correct.)*
2. Oishikatta desu.
   (Depending on the situation, "Takakatta desu" *(It was expensive) might be the best answer!)*
3. Takakatta desu.
4. Muzukashikatta desu.
   (If the test was easy and there were a lot of interesting questions, "Omoshirokatta desu" *would be an appropriate answer.)*
5. *Tsumetakatta desu.*
   ("Omoshirokatta desu" *could be used here, too.)*

Lesson 16

Today's Expressions

1. A: *How is it?*
   B: *It's a little too big.*
2. A: *It's expensive.*
   B: *No, it's not so expensive.*
3. *This one's cheaper, isn't it?*

Today's Lesson

▶ MINI SKIT 1 *(At a Men's Clothing Shop)*

(A customer comes out of the fitting room.)

Ten'in Ikaga desu ka?

Kyaku Chotto ôkii desu ne.

Ten'in Ara. Hontô.
Chotto ôkii desu ne.
Dewa, kochira o dôzo.

(The customer goes into the fitting room again.)

(A customer comes out of the fitting room.)

Clerk *How is it?*

Customer *It's a bit too big.*

Clerk *Oh, my. You're right.*
It's a little too big, isn't it?
Then please try this one.

(The customer goes into the fitting room again.)

WORDS & PHRASES

chotto *(a bit)* / dewa *(well, then)* / kochira *(this one)*

NOTES

① Ikaga desu ka?

This question is used to ask about a situation or to ask a person's opinion or feelings, so obviously its use is quite broad. If you say **"Ikaga desu ka?"** *to a sick person, it will mean "How are you? Are you feeling any better?" But when the salesgirl in the Mini-Skit asked* **"Ikaga desu ka?"** *she meant "How do you like it? How about buying it?" It was an inobtrusive bit of salesmanship, as was what the salesclerk said to Yan in the electrical appliance shop:* **"Kore wa ikaga desu ka? Sutereo desu."**

② Chotto[ ]desu ne.

The word **chotto** *by itself means "a little," but here its meaning is closer to "a little too..."*

A: Kono têpurekôdâ ii desu ne!
(This is a nice tape recorder, isn't it!)

B: Ee, demo, chotto takai desu ne.
(Yes, but still, it's a little too expensive.)

▶ MINI-SKIT II *(At a Jewelry Shop)*

(The customer's eye falls on a certain ring.)
Kyaku Wâ, subarashii!
Ten'in Ikaga desu ka?
Kyaku Subarashii desu ne. Demo, nedan ga.
Ten'in Iie, sonnani takaku arimasen.
(The customer looks at the price tag.)
Kyaku Wâ, takai! Takai desu.
Ten'in Iie, sonnani takaku arimasen.
Kyaku Iie, takai desu.

(The customer's eye falls on a certain ring.)
Customer *Oh, it's lovely!*
Clerk *How do you like it?*
Customer *It's wonderful. But the price...*
Clerk *It's not so expensive.*
(The customer looks at the price tag.)
Customer *Oh, so much! It's expensive.*
Clerk *No, it's not that expensive.*
Customer *You're wrong, it's expensive.*

WORDS & PHRASES

subarashii *(wonderful)* / nedan *(price)* / sonnani -ku arimasen *(not so much ~ as that)*

NOTES

③ Takaku arimasen.

This is the negative form of **takai desu**.

To make the negative, change the **-i** *at the end of the dictionary form of the adjective to* **-ku** *and then add* **arimasen**. *Here are some examples:*

ôkii	*(big)*	: ôki	+ ku arimasen	→	ôkiku arimasen
atsui	*(hot)*	: atsu	+ ku arimasen	→	atsuku arimasen
muzukashii	*(difficult)*	: muzukashi	+ ku arimasen	→	muzukashiku arimasen

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN *(At an electrical appliance shop.)*

(Yan and Tarô are buying a tape recorder.)

Yan	Kore, ikura desu ka?
Ten'in	Yonman gosen-en desu.
Yan	Ê! Yonman gosen-en. Kochira no hô ga yasui desu ne.
Ten'in	Sochira wa sutereo ja arimasen yo.

(Yan and Tarô are buying a tape recorder.)

Yan	*How much is it?*
Clerk	*It's 45,000 yen.*
Yan	*Eh! 45,000 yen? This one's cheaper, isn't it?*
Clerk	*That one's not stereo.*

WORDS & PHRASES

yonman gosen-en *(¥45,000)* / yasui *(inexpensive/cheap)* / sutereo *(stereo)*

NOTES

④ Ikura desu ka?

This is the most common way of asking the price of something. If you just touch or point at the thing you want and use one of the following sentences, you'll be able to find out its cost.

Kore, ikura desu ka?

Sore, ikura desu ka?

Are, ikura desu ka?

⑤ [Kochira] no hô ga [yasui] desu.

This sentence pattern is used to say that of the two items being compared, one is more ~ than the other.

(Comparing Kaihô-san's height to Mine-san's:)

Kaihô-san no hô ga takai desu.

(Kaihô-san is taller.)

(Comparing the area of Japan and Australia:)

Ôsutoraria no hô ga hiroi desu.

(Australia is bigger.)

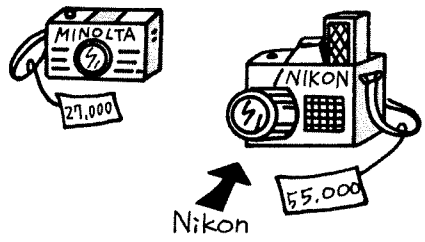
Exercises

I. Give negative answers to all the following questions.

1. Ôkii desu ka?
2. Tsumetai desu ka?
3. Atarashii desu ka?
4. Atsui desu ka?
5. Muzukashii desu ka?
6. Chiisai desu ka?
7. Takai desu ka?
8. Oishii desu ka?
9. Hiroi desu ka?
10. Yasui desu ka?

II. Use the pattern "... no hô ga ... desu" to make a statement telling what each of the following pictures shows.

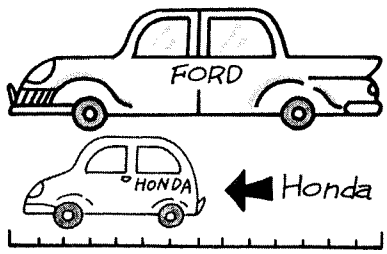
Example:



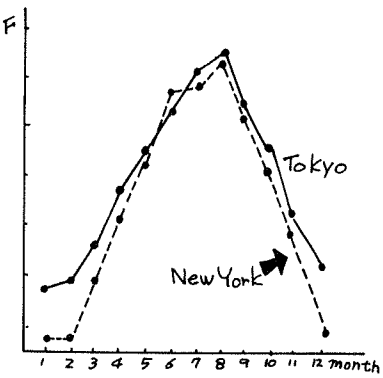
Answer:

Nikon no hô ga takai desu.

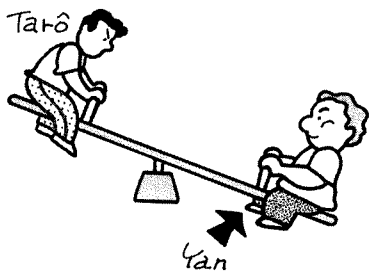
1.



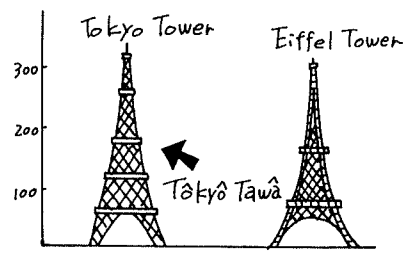
2.



3.



4.



(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

Here is how the syllables "ga," "gi," "gu," "ge," *and* "go" *are written in* hiragana*:*

	が ga	ぎ gi	ぐ gu	げ ge	ご go
が	がっこう *(school)*			めがね *(glasses)*	
ぎ	かぎ *(key)*			みぎ *(right)*	
ぐ	まっすぐ *(straight)*				
げ	げた *(wooden clogs)*			こんげつ *(this month)*	
ご	にほんご *(Japanese)*			しごと *(work)*	

When one of these syllables comes in the middle or at the end of a word, the initial [g] sound changes to [ŋ]—that is, the same sound that comes at the end of the English word <u>king</u>.

Culture & Life

1. Akihabara

Located in the old "low city" section of Tokyo, **Akihabara** *boasts several hundred electrical appliance shops within a radius of half a kilometer of the station; it is of course the largest center handling electrical goods in Japan and is known far and wide as the place to get appliances at big discounts. The shops of* Akihabara *are crowded all year round with people—including many foreigners—looking for bargain prices on things like audio equipment, televisions, word processors, and household appliances. Non-electrical items such as wristwatches, musical instruments, and lighters are available at cut-rate prices, too.*

2. Japanese Bath

For the Japanese, a bath is not simply a means of getting clean. Taking a bath is also the best way to recover from fatigue and to relax both one's body and one's mind; for company employees the most common time to bathe is right after getting home—right before supper. A bath thus marks the dividing line between the hard work of the day and the hours of relaxation at home in the evening. In the last skit you saw Mr. Katô call to his wife for a beer after he finished his bath; and for many salaried men, especially in summer, a bath followed by beer seems to be the high point of the day.

In today's skit Yan was offered a bath at the Katôs' and readily accepted. Depending on the situation and the time of day, the Japanese often invite a guest to take a bath. To offer one's guests this relaxing experience is part of Japanese hospitality.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

têpurekôdâ *(tape recorder)*

sutereo *(stereo)*

nedan *(price)*

eigo *(English)*

kochira *(this one/here)*

sochira *(that one/there)*

Dewa,... *(Well then...)*

Demo,... *(But still...)*

takai *(tall)*

hiroi *(broad/big)*

chotto (takai) *(a little too (expensive))*

~ no hô ga ~ *(~ (is) more ~)*

Sonnani (takaku) arimasen.

(It's not all that (expensive).)

Ikaga desu ka? *(How is it?)*

Ikura desu ka? *(How much is it?)*

Answers & Comments

I.

1. Iie, ôkiku arimasen.
2. Iie, tsumetaku arimasen.
3. Iie, atarashiku arimasen.
4. Iie, atsuku arimasen.
5. Iie, muzukashiku arimasen.
6. Iie, chiisaku arimasen.
7. Iie, takaku arimasen.
8. Iie, oishiku arimasen.
9. Iie, hiroku arimasen.

   (**Hiroi** *("broad," "big") is a new word, but you were able to make the negative form, weren't you?)*
10. Iie, yasuku arimasen.

    (**Yasui** *means "inexpensive" or "cheap.")*

II. 1. Honda no hô ga chiisai desu.

2. Nyû Yôku no hô ga samui desu.

3. Yan-san no hô ga omoi desu.

4. Tokyo tawâ no hô ga takai desu.

(There are many possible replies here. What was your answer?)

APPENDIX

1.

sofu そふ *(grandfather)*	ojiisan おじいさん* *(grandfather)*
sobo そぼ *(grandmother)*	obaasan おばあさん* *(grandmother)*
chichi ちち *(father)*	otôsan おとうさん* *(father)*
haha はは *(mother)*	okaasan おかあさん* *(mother)*
ani あに *(older brother)*	oniisan おにいさん* *(older brother)*
ane あね *(older sister)*	oneesan おねえさん* *(older sister)*
otôto おとうと *(younger brother)*	otôtosan おとうとさん *(younger brother)*
imôto いもうと *(younger sister)*	imôtosan いもうとさん *(younger sister)*

The words in the left-hand column are used when a person talks about a member of his own family to someone outside the family. Ordinarily, "watashi no" *is not used before these words, because each of them includes the meaning "my."* Sofu, *for example, usually means only "my grandfather," not "your grandfather" or "his grandfather."*

As the ending -san *shows, the words in the right-hand column are used when one mentions someone in the family of the person being spoken to, or someone in the family of a person not present. However, when talking about a third person's younger brother or sister, people sometimes say* anohito no otôto/anohito no imôto *without adding* -san.

**These words are also used within the family, both to refer to the person in question and to address him:*

Otôsan wa nemashita yo.	*(Dad has gone to sleep.)*
Otôsan, tabemashô yo.	*(Dad, let's eat!)*

2.	oji	oba	oji-san	oba-san
	(uncle)	*(aunt)*	*(uncle)*	*(aunt)*

As in 1. before, the terms on the left and on the right differ according to whether the person spoken of is in one's own family or in someone else's family.

In Japan, ojiisan *and* obaasan *are used to address elderly people whose name one does not know.* Ojisan *and* obasan *are used for strangers older than oneself but not yet elderly. The term* okusan *(see 3. below) may be used to any woman who looks old enough to be married.*

3.	(shujin)	kanai	goshujin	okusan
	(husband)	*(wife)*	*(husband)*	*(wife)*
	musuko	musume	musuko-san	musume-san
	(son)	*(daughter)*	*(son)*	*(daughter)*
	kodomo		okosan	
	(child)		*(child)*	

When a married man speaks about his wife to someone outside the family, he refers to her as "kanai." *Women used to refer to their husbands as* "shujin," *but since this word also means "master," more and more women are coming to find the term distasteful. At home they may address their husband by adding* -san *after his name, and to those outside the family they may refer to him by using the family name without* -san. *But in any case, husbands and wives usually begin to call each other* "otôsan" *and* "okaasan" *once a child is born.*

The children call their parents "otôsan" *and* "okaasan," *or perhaps* "papa" *and* "mama," *but never* "anata."

The relationship between the words on the left and those on the right is the same as in 1. and 2.

I.

Dictionary form	*-te form*		*Present form*	*Past form*
aru *(be/have)*	atte	*plain*	aru	atta
		polite	arimasu	arimashita
hairu *(enter)*	haitte	*plain*	hairu	haitta
		polite	hairimasu	hairimashita
haku *(wear (on the feet or legs))*	haite	*plain*	haku	haita
		polite	hakimasu	hakimashita
hanasu *(speak)*	hanashite	*plain*	hanasu	hanashita
		polite	hanashimasu	hanashimashita
hataraku *(work)*	hataraite	*plain*	hataraku	hataraita
		polite	hatarakimasu	hatarakimashita
iku *(go)*	itte	*plain*	iku	itta
		polite	ikimasu	ikimashita
iu *(say)*	itte	*plain*	iu	itta
		polite	iimasu	iimashita
kaku *(write)*	kaite	*plain*	kaku	kaita
		polite	kakimasu	kakimashita
kau *(buy)*	katte	*plain*	kau	katta
		polite	kaimasu	kaimashita
kiku *(hear)*	kiite	*plain*	kiku	kiita
		polite	kikimasu	kikimashita
magaru *(turn)*	magatte	*plain*	magaru	magatta
		polite	magarimasu	magarimashita
nemuru *(sleep)*	nemutte	*plain*	nemuru	nemutta
		polite	nemurimasu	nemurimashita
nomu *(drink)*	nonde	*plain*	nomu	nonda
		polite	nomimasu	nomimashita
noru *(ride)*	notte	*plain*	noru	notta
		polite	norimasu	norimashita
oku *(put/place)*	oite	*plain*	oku	oita
		polite	okimasu	okimashita
okuru *(send)*	okutte	*plain*	okuru	okutta
		polite	okurimasu	okurimashita
tabako o suu *(smoke)*	sutte	*plain*	suu	sutta
		polite	suimasu	suimashita
suwaru *(sit)*	suwatte	*plain*	suwaru	suwatta
		polite	suwarimasu	suwarimashita
tatsu *(stand (up))*	tatte	*plain*	tatsu	tatta
		polite	tachimasu	tachimashita
shashin o toru *(take a picture)*	totte	*plain*	toru	totta
		polite	torimasu	torimashita
tsukau *(use)*	tsukatte	*plain*	tsukau	tsukatta
		polite	tsukaimasu	tsukaimashita
taipu o utsu *(type)*	utte	*plain*	utsu	utta
		polite	uchimasu	uchimashita

The Type I verbs listed before form their -te *forms following one of these six patterns:*

1. ka**ku** → ka**ite** — haku · hataraku · kiku · oku
   (*Exception*: iku → itte)
2. yo**mu** → yo**nde** — nomu
3. maga**ru** → maga**tte** — aru · hairu · nemuru · noru · okuru · suwaru · (shashin o) toru
4. hana**su** → hana**shite**
5. ta**tsu** → ta**tte** — (taipu o) utsu
6. i**u** → i**tte** — kau · (tabako o) suu

II.

Dictionary form	**-te *form***		***Present form***	***Past form***
akeru *(open)*	akete	*plain*	akeru	aketa
		polite	akemasu	akemashita
dekakeru *(go out)*	dekakete	*plain*	dekakeru	dekaketa
		polite	dekakemasu	dekakemashita
hajimeru *(begin)*	hajimete	*plain*	hajimeru	hajimeta
		polite	hajimemasu	hajimemashita
ireru *(put in)*	irete	*plain*	ireru	ireta
		polite	iremasu	iremashita
iru *(be)*	ite	*plain*	iru	ita
		polite	imasu	imashita
kariru *(borrow)*	karite	*plain*	kariru	karita
		polite	karimasu	karimashita
kiru *(wear)*	kite	*plain*	kiru	kita
		polite	kimasu	kimashita
miru *(see)*	mite	*plain*	miru	mita
		polite	mimasu	mimashita
miseru *(show)*	misete	*plain*	miseru	miseta
		polite	misemasu	misemashita
neru *(go to bed)*	nete	*plain*	neru	neta
		polite	nemasu	nemashita
okiru *(get up)*	okite	*plain*	okiru	okita
		polite	okimasu	okimashita
oshieru *(teach)*	oshiete	*plain*	oshieru	oshieta
		polite	oshiemasu	oshiemashita
shimeru *(shut/close)*	shimete	*plain*	shimeru	shimeta
		polite	shimemasu	shimemashita
taberu *(eat)*	tabete	*plain*	taberu	tabeta
		polite	tabemasu	tabemashita
tomeru *(stop)*	tomete	*plain*	tomeru	tometa
		polite	tomemasu	tomemashita
kûrâ o tsukeru *(turn on an air conditioner)*	tsukete	*plain*	tsukeru	tsuketa
		polite	tsukemasu	tsukemashita

The Type II verbs listed before form their -te *forms in one of two ways:*

ak**eru** → ak**ete**	dekakeru · hajimeru · ireru · miseru · neru · oshieru · shimeru · taberu · tomeru · tsukeru
kar**iru** → kar**ite**	iru · kiru · miru · okiru

III. Kuru *and* suru *are irregular verbs:*

Dictionary form	**-te *form***		***Present form***	***Past form***
kuru *(come)*	kite	*plain*	kuru	kita
		polite	kimasu	kimashita
suru *(do)*	shite	*plain*	suru	shita
		polite	shimasu	shimashita

The following verbal compounds are all conjugated like suru:

benkyôsuru	*(study)*
dansu o suru	*(dance)*
denwa o suru	*(make a phone call)*
renshû o suru	*(practice)*
sentaku o suru	*(do laundry)*
shigoto o suru	*(work / do one's job)*
sôji o suru	*(clean / do the cleaning)*
tenisu o suru	*(play tennis)*

INDEX to
Words & Phrases to Memorize

The number indicates the lesson in which the word or phrase first appears.
(Lessons 1 ~ 8 Vol. 1/Lessons 9 ~ 16 Vol. 2)

A
aisukurîmu *ice cream* 13
akai *red* 5
akarui *bright* 4
akete mo ii desu ka? *May I open it?* 7
anata *you* 1
ano *that ~* 2
anô . . . *uh . . .* 7
aoi *blue* 5
are *that* 2
arimasu *be/have* 3
asa *morning* 9
asagohan *breakfast* 9
ashita *tomorrow* 10
asoko *over there* 4
atarashii *new* 4
atsui *hot* 15

B
bangô *number* 8
bangohan *supper* 9
basu *bus* 12
benkyôshimasu *polite form of* benkyôsuru *(to study)* 9
bîru *beer* 10
bôrupen *ball-point pen* 1

C
chiisai *small* 6
chikaku ni *nearby* 5
chokorêto *chocolate* 5
chotto *a little too ~* 16

D
dansu o suru *to dance* 13
dare *who* 2
~ de hanashite kudasai *Please speak in ~* 8
~ de hatarakimasu *work at ~* 10
dekakemasu *polite form of* dekakeru *(to leave/to set out)* 9
demo, . . . *But still . . .* 16
densha *train* 11
denwa *telephone* 7
denwa o suru *to make a phone call* 13
depâto *department store* 12
dewa, . . . *well then . . .* 16
doa *door* 7
dôitashimashite *You're welcome./Not at all.* 1
doko *where* 4
dômo arigatô gozaimasu *Thank you very much.* 1
dômo sumimasen *I'm very sorry.* 1
doyôbi *Saturday* 11
dôzo *please* 6
dôzo yoroshiku *It's nice to meet you.* 1

E
eiga *movie* 10
eigo *English* 8
~ e ikimasu *go to ~* 10
-en *~ yen* 5
enpitsu *pencil* 1

F
-fun mae *~ minutes before (the hour)* 9
furui *old* 15

G
getsuyôbi *Monday* 11
ginkô *bank* 12
go *five* 5
gogo *afternoon* 11
goshujin *the (your) husband* 11
gozen *morning* 11
gyûnyû *milk* 10

H

hachi (8) *eight* 5
haha *(my) mother* 14
hai *yes* 1
haitte kudasai *Please enter.* 6
hajimemashite *How do you do?* 1
hajimemasu *polite form of* hajimeru *(to begin/to start)* 10
hako *box* 4
haku *to wear (on one's legs or feet)* 12
hana *flower* 3
hanashite kudasai *Please speak.* 8
hankachi *handkerchief* 5
hatarakimasu *polite form of* hataraku *(to work)* 10
heya *room* 4
hidari *left* 6
hikôki *airplane* 2
hiroi *broad/big* 16
hiru *noon* 11
hirugohan *lunch* 9
hô → ~no hô ga
hon *book* 8
hyaku-en dama *100 yen coin* 14

I

ichi *one* 5
ichiman *ten thousand* 5
ii *good/nice* 12
iie *no* 2
ikaga deshita ka? *How was it?* 15
ikaga desu ka? *How is it?* 16
ikimasu *polite form of* iku *(to go)* 10
ikura desu ka? *How much is it?* 16
ima *now* 9
imasu *be* 3
inu *dog* 3
irete kudasai *Please put it in.* 7
issho ni *together* 14
isu *chair* 2
itadakimasu *I will partake.* 10
itsu *when* 11
itsumo *always/usually* 9
itte kudasai *Please go.* 6
itte kudasai *Please say.* 6

J

-ji *o'clock* 9
-ji goro *about ~ o'clock* 9
-ji han *half past (the hour)* 9
-ji ni *at ~ o'clock*
jisho *dictionary* 8
jitensha *bicycle* 2
jû *ten* 5
jûsho *address* 8

K

kado *corner* 6
kagi *key* 3
kaite kudasai *Please write it.* 6
kamera *camera* 1
kami *paper* 7
karitemo ii desu ka? *May I borrow it?* 7
kasa *umbrella* 2
kau *to buy* 11
kêki *a (piece of) cake* 3
kesa *this morning* 11
kiiroi *yellow* 6
kikimasu *polite form of* kiku *(to listen)* 10
kimono *kimono* 12
kinô *yesterday* 11
kiru *to wear* 12
kite kudasai *Please come.* 8
kitte *stamp* 5
kôcha *(black) tea* 10
kochira *this one/here* 16
kôhî *coffee* 3
kôhî kappu *coffee cup* 4
koko *here* 4
konban *tonight* 11
kongetsu *this month* 11
kono *this ~* 2
konshû *this week* 11
koppu *glass* 4
kore *this* 1
kotoshi *this year* 11
kûrâ *air conditioner* 7
kuruma *car* 2
kyô *today* 10
kyonen *last year* 11
kyû *nine* 5

M

mada *still/yet* 13
mado *window* 7
mae *in front of ~* 4
magatte kudasai *Please turn./Please make a turn.* 6
-mai *a sheet of ~* 5
maiasa *every morning* 9
mainichi *every day* 9
man *ten thousand* 5
massugu *straight* 6
megane *glasses* 2
migi *right* 6
mimasu *polite form of* miru *(to see)* 10
misete kudasai *Please show me./Please let me see.* 6
mitemo ii desu ka? *May I take a look at it?* 7
mô ichido itte kudasai *Please say it once more.* 6
~ mo shimasu *also do ~* 10
muzukashii *difficult* 15

N

-nagara *while ~ing* 14
naka *in ~/inside ~* 4
namae *name* 6
nana *seven* 5
nani *what* 2
nanji *what time* 9
nedan *price* 16
neko *cat* 3
nemasu *polite form of* neru *(to go to bed)* 9
nemuru *to sleep* 13
ni *two* 5
nichiyôbi *Sunday* 11
nihon *Japan* 2
nihongo *Japanese* 8
~ ni iku *to go to ~* 15
nimotsu *baggage* 1
~ ni okuru *to send to ~* 12
~ no hô ga . . . *~ (is) more . . . than* 16
~ no mae ni *in front of ~* 4
nomimasu *polite form of* nomu *(to drink)* 10
~ no naka ni *in ~/inside ~* 4
nondemo ii desu ka? *May I drink it?* 7

noru *to ride* 12
~ no shita ni *under ~* 4
nôto *notebook* 8
~ no ue ni *on ~/on top of ~* 4

O

ohayô gozaimasu *Good morning.* 7
oishii *good/delicious* 15
oite kudasai *Please put it (down).* 8
okane *money* 4
okashi *sweets/crackers* 14
ôkii *big* 6
okimasu *polite form of* oku *(to place)* 9
okuru *to send* 12
okusan *housewife* 9
omoi *heavy* 15
omoshiroi *interesting/funny* 15
ongaku *music* 14
onsen *hotspring* 12
oshiete kudasai *Please teach me./Please tell me.* 8
ototoi *the day before yesterday* 11

P

pan *bread* 10
posuto *mailbox* 7

R

raigetsu *next month* 11
rainen *next year* 11
raishû *next week* 11
rajio *radio* 2
renshû o suru *to practice* 13
roku *six* 5
ryôshin *(one's) parents* 12

S

sagasu *to search* 14
samui *cold* 15
san *three* 5
-san *Mr./Mrs./Miss ~* 1
sen *a thousand* 5
sengetsu *last month* 11
-sensei *Professor ~* 1
senshu *player* 13
senshû *last week* 11
sentaku o shimasu *polite form of* sentaku o suru *(to do laundry)* 10
shashin *photograph* 12
shashin o toru *to take a picture* 13
shatsu *shirt* 5
shiai 14
shigoto o shimasu *polite form of* shigoto o suru *(to do work)* 10
shimasu *polite form of* suru *(to do)* 10
shimetemo ii desu ka? *May I close it?* 7
shinbun *newspaper* 2
shiroi *white* 5
shita *under ~* 4
shitsurei shimasu 3
sochira *that one/there* 16
sôji o shimasu *polite form of* sôji o suru *(to do housecleaning)* 10
soko *there* 4
sonnani (takaku) arimasen *It's not all that (expensive).* 16
sono *that ~* 2
sore *that* 1
subarashii *wonderful* 15
(tabako o) suimasu *polite form of* suu *(to smoke)* 9
sumimasen *Excuse me.* 5
sumimasen ga, . . . *Excuse me, but . . .* 7
sutêki *steak* 12
sutereo *stereo* 16
suwatte kudasai *Please sit down.* 6
suzushii *cool* 15

T

tabako *cigarette* 2
tabako o suimasu *polite form of* tabako o suu *(to smoke)* 9
tabemasu *polite form of* taberu *(to eat)* 9
taipu o utsu *to type* 13
takai *expensive* 15
takai *tall* 16
taoru *towel* 5
tatemono *building* 15
tatte kudasai *Please stand up.* 6
têburu *table* 3
tegami *letter* 7
tegami o kaku *to write a letter* 13
-te iru *to be ~ing* 13
tekisuto *textbook* 1
tenisu o shimasu *polite form of* tenisu o suru *(to play tennis)* 9
têpurekôdâ *tape recorder* 16
terebi *television* 3
~ to isshoni *together with ~* 14
tokei *clock* 3
tokidoki *sometimes* 9
tomete kudasai *Please stop.* 6
tometemo ii desu ka? *May I turn it off?* 7
tomodachi *friend* 14
tsugi *next* 6
tsukaikata *how to use* 8
tsukattemo ii desu ka? *May I use it?* 7
tsuketemo ii desu ka? *May I turn it on?* 7
tsukue *desk* 3
tsumetai *cold* 15
tsumori *intention* 12

U

uchi *home* 9
ue *on ~/on top of ~* 4
umi *sea/ocean* 14

W

watashi *I* 1

Y

yakyûjô *baseball stadium* 13
yama *mountain* 10
yasashii *easy* 15
yasui *inexpensive/cheap* 15
yon *four* 5
yonde kudasai *Please read it.* 6
yoru *night* 11
yûbe *last night* 11
yûbinkyoku *post office* 5

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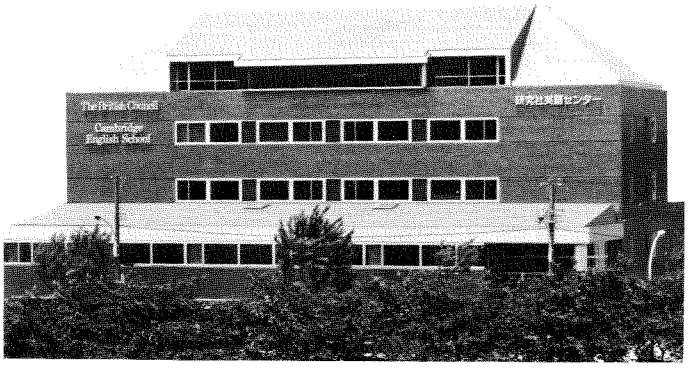

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